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Arizona Miner.

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, \$7.00 One copy, six months, \$4.00. One copy, three months, \$2.50. Single Copies, 25 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, \$2.00; each additional time, \$1.00.
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PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

No President Elected by Negro Votes.

The following remarks on the above subject, form the conclusion of the speech of Thomas J. Henly, delivered before the Senatorial caucus at Sacramento, California:

But, gentlemen, what I wish more particularly to allude to, is this: There is a scheme of malice, malignity and fiendishness on foot now among the Radicals, which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

There was a time when they expected to retain their power by the votes of the Northern States, but the recent elections which, commencing in California, have swept over the land like a tornado, scattering like chaff before the wind their theories of equality of races, and the miscegenation of blood, and sending a thrill of joy and hope to the heart of every true man from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Louisiana, causing the patriots of every section to lift their eyes in thankfulness to God, that the star of hope has appeared in the East, and that the light of truth and reason again shine resplendent in the heavens, dispelling and driving into the caverns of darkness the idiotic and fanatical idea of the fitness of the negro for the society of the white race, have forced a change in Mongrel policy.

Despairing, as the Radicals now do, of the success of their schemes of outrage and infamy by the votes of white men, their programme is to hasten their plan of what they call reconstruction in the States, form new constitutions under military rule, drive from the polls, at the point of the bayonet, the white voters, and by the same means force up to the ballot box the ignorant plantation negroes of the South, with ballots in their hands, placed there by fanatical miscreants from the North, whose very presence is a curse and a blight wherever they appear. With the votes of the negroes thus cast, it is intended to control seventy electoral votes, which added to those they expect to carry in the Northern and Western States, is expected will make a majority of the Electoral College. They have no hope but in the negro; no expectation that white men will ever sustain their cause again; and it is by this scheme of unparalleled outrage and villainy that they propose to carry the Presidential election and thus maintain their much abused power. Then this state of things will be presented: The Democratic candidate will receive a majority of the States that have never been in rebellion, and that have voted in conformity with the provisions of their own constitutions and of the constitution of the United States. The Radicals will claim the election of their candidate by virtue of the receipt of seventy electoral votes chosen by the negroes of rebellious States, the whites having been forcibly prevented from participating in the election.

A new question now arises, and one of the gravest importance of any ever presented to the American people. There is no precedent to guide us: there are no courts of justice to determine it; there is no tribunal of competent jurisdiction, save the grand inquest of the people. The Constitution has been violated, the principles and purposes of our government have been overthrown; a class of voters has been introduced unknown to our Constitutions or laws—ignorant, brutal, incompetent and hostile to us as a race, and a President is about to be placed over us by their votes.

You seem to ask what, in such an emergency, is to be done? I answer, explicitly and firmly, I would inaugurate the man elected by the votes of the white men of the nation, cast in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and I would resist and prevent, at all hazards and at whatever cost, the accession to power of the pie-bald candidate, chosen by the votes of the bristled faction of Mongrels. You seem to ask again, how is this to be done? I answer, by the omnipotent power of the people in enforcing that great Democratic ideal, that "this is a white man's government, made by white men for white men, and shall so remain forever." When it is announced to the nation that the Democratic candidate has been elected by a majority of the white voters, and that they are about to be deprived of their choice, and a man placed over them, mad with the wildest and silliest fanaticism that has ever disgraced the human race in any age of the world, you touch a chord that vibrates in every honest bosom. And when they are told that the presence of the people, in their majesty and strength, is required at the Capital of the Nation to inaugurate and place in power the man of their choice, you kindle anew in the great American heart the patriotic fires of the Revolution, which now he smouldering under the ashes of political insanity; and young and old will emulate each other in the alacrity with which they will respond to the call. Even the gray-haired sire of seventy winters will be there with the same flash of eye and energy of look that characterized the "fathers of '76" when they assaulted and drove back the invaders of their rights at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill. Among true men there will be no laggards on that day. On the 4th day of March, 1869, they will assemble in front of the Great American Capitol, if need be, hundreds of thousands—yes, in numbers like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, to see and, if necessary, enforce the inauguration of a President chosen by the white people of this nation to rule over it, and save it from the madness of Radical domination. And thus assembled, in such a cause, and for so sacred a purpose, will they fail? No; it were sacrilege to utter that word; for as certain as the sun performs his diurnal task and sends forth the light which dispels darkness, will they on that day, with the nerve of Jackson, place in the chair of Washington a man of their choice, as it shall have been spoken on the previous November.

Perhaps you say this is war. I deny it. It is only the last resort of freemen to avoid

war, military rule and a slavery worse than death. It was said by an Irishman, (and Irish wit is always to the point and acute,) that "the way to avoid difficulty is to meet it plump." If this question is met in the right spirit, there is no danger of war. If we announce to the world that whoever attempts to inaugurate negro rule in the United States will be met by firm, determined, unyielding force, then there will neither be war nor rumors of war. Common sense, truth and justice will prevail, and Radicalism will succumb and be finally and forever lost in the mists and meshes of its own bewildered imagination. Gentlemen, I am done—the time allowed me has expired. Now in conclusion, I say, once for all, if the worst comes to the worst, my motto is, *No surrender to Negro domination. War, pestilence, famine—any scourge—but that, I think I am understood.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE NILE REVEALED.—It would at first sight appear that the discovery of the lake sources of the Nile had completely solved the mystery of ages, and that the fertility of Egypt depended upon the rainfall of the equator concentrated in the Lakes Victoria and Albert, but the exploration of the Nile system into two proportions, and unravels the entire mystery of the river, by assigning to each its due share in ministering to the prosperity of Egypt. The lake sources of Central Africa support the life of Egypt, by supplying a stream, throughout all seasons, that has sufficient volume to support the exhaustion of evaporation and absorption; but this stream, if unaided, could never overflow its banks, and Egypt, thus deprived of the annual inundation would simply exist, and cultivation would be confined to the close vicinity of the river. The inundation which, by its annual deposit of mud has actually created the Delta of Lower Egypt, upon the overflow of which the fertility of Egypt depends, has an origin entirely separate from the lake sources of Central Africa, and the supply of water is derived exclusively from Abyssinia.

The two grand affluents of Abyssinia are the Blue Nile and the Atbara, which join the main stream respectively in north latitude 13 deg. 30 min., and 17 deg. 37 min. These rivers, although streams of extreme grandeur during the period of the Abyssinian rains, from the middle of June until September, are reduced during the dry months to utter insignificance; the Blue Nile becoming so shallow as to be unnavigable, and the Atbara perfectly dry. At that time, the water supply of Abyssinia having ceased, Egypt depends solely upon the equatorial lakes and the affluents of the White Nile until the rainy season shall have flooded the two great Abyssinian arteries. That flood occurs suddenly about the 20th of June, and the grand rush of water pouring down the Blue Nile and the Atbara into the parent channel inundates Lower Egypt, and is the cause of its extreme fertility. Not only is the inundation the effect of the Abyssinian rains, but the deposit of mud that has formed the Delta, and which is annually precipitated by the rising waters, is also due to the Abyssinian streams, more especially to the river Atbara, which known as the Bahr el Aswat (Black river) carries a larger proportion of silt than any other tributary of the Nile; therefore, to the Atbara, above all other rivers, must the wealth and fertility of Egypt be attributed. It may thus be stated: the equatorial lakes feed Egypt, but the Abyssinian rivers cause the inundation.

THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.—Gov. Magoffin has asked leave to introduce in the Kentucky Legislature a bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins. Gov. Magoffin presented this subject to the consideration of the Legislature in his first message, when in the Executive chair. Last winter a bill of this character passed the Senate. A large portion of the deaf mutes, and of the blind children of the State—a still larger number of the feeble-minded, and a fraction of the insane—are the children of parents bearing this near kindred relation of blood—only one remove from brother and sister. This fact was emphatically asserted by the ex-officio Commissioners of the Feeble Minded Institution at Frankfort, last winter, in a report made to the Senate of Kentucky.

BLACK SPIRITS AND WHITE.—"Santarella," the spy correspondent of the *Call*, tells of a masquerade given by Madame Demorest, the famous New York *modiste*. The madame having no choice in regard to color, and her husband being a warm believer in the equality doctrine, invitations were given to negroes as well as whites. The consequence was that when the supper hour arrived, and the masks were removed, many were astonished on finding the familiar footing on which they had had been associated with negroes. However shocking to some people, the masquerade didn't break up on this account, and whites and blacks lovingly intermingled and enjoyed themselves together.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided, in the case of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, plaintiff in error, against the County of Pierce, in Washington Territory, that until it is shown that the Government has, by legislative act, or by treaty, segregated a tract of land from the public domain, there can be no taxation on that land. This decision releases from taxation about 161,000 acres of land, upon which, under a decision of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, a Board of Commissioners had imposed a tax, valuing the domain at \$1 an acre.

The purest metal is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunder-bolt from the darkest storm.

A DEMOJOHN is called a spirited fellow.

Telegraphing in the Tropics.

An English publication contains some curious particulars concerning telegraphing in the tropics, from which we extract the following facts: "In India the conditions of the country render a different method of constructing the telegraph wires, necessary. Traversing, as the wires do, dense jungles and forests swarming with birds and animals, it is necessary to make the wires very much stronger than we do in this country. They are, in fact, small bars of iron three-eighths of an inch in thickness. An amount of rigidity is thus obtained, which is necessary to meet the requirements of the country. The bars of iron are placed on the tops of bamboo at a sufficient height to allow the country carts to pass underneath them, and even to give passage to loaded elephants. The size of these conducting bars is necessitated by the heavy rains which fall in the wet season in India. Even in England, the rain dripping in a stream from the telegraphic wire to the post is sufficient to stop the working of the wire, in as much as the electric current escapes directly to the earth, and is then dispersed. The same rule that obtains in one dependency will obtain in all other tropical countries, and deviations from the European method of constructing electric telegraphs will be necessitated. In all countries where thunder-storms are frequent, and where dense fogs prevail, it is necessary at times to have increased battery power, in order to drive the electric current through the storm. When a thunder storm occurs, even in this country, the electric spark sometimes runs along the wire from station to station, and does great damage to the finer parts of the working apparatus. If such mishaps occasionally occur in these temperate regions, what must be the casualties that have to be provided against in the Indian monsoon? Lightning conductors in such countries are necessary at various parts of the line to conduct to the earth this unwelcome visitor, which in the most temperate climates, is sufficient to revert the polarity of the needles. In England there is a system of switches employed resembling those on railways, by the use of which one wire can be put in communication with any other, instead of the direct one it is usually placed in communication with. In this manner a thunder storm which interferes with its working may be escaped, and a circuitous route, free from the passing storm, secured. Fogs are dodged in the same ingenious manner, a divergence in the route of a hundred miles or so causing no loss of time, inasmuch as the speed of telegraphic communication is equal, at least, to the speed with which light travels.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WATER.—The extent to which water mingles with bodies, apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every 1200 tons of earth which a landlord has on his estate, 400 are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-paris statue, which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to four pounds of chalk. The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent and the other ninety per cent of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water. In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in 175 days, about 100,000 grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out ten tons of water per day. The sap of the plant is the medium through which the mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which it flows with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap various proportions may be assimilated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and sprinkled over the roots of the trees. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

DESPICABLE LEGISLATION.—To gratify their ignoble spite against the President, a portion at least of the Congressional majority seem to be willing to perform the meanest of acts. Their last exhibition of contemptible partisan malice is to be found in the attempt to legislate Major-General Hancock out of the Army. This to spite the President! General Hancock has proven himself to be among the truest, bravest, and competent of the officers of the Nation; has performed all the duties devolving upon him, as becomes a brave man, regardless of the rights of humanity and the laws of the land. But because the President approves him, he is to be slaughtered! If this mad idea is pushed through Congress, the people will resent the indignity offered a brave man by choosing him as their President. For no other reason than to spite General Jackson, the Senate degraded Martin Van Buren, by refusing to ratify his appointment as Minister to England. The people avenged the insult offered a conscientious President, and a faithful subordinate officer, by making the latter their next President.—S. F. Call.

J. W. SIMONSON, who is probably pretty well posted in such matters, writes to the *Bulletin* that a majority of the Supreme Court are certain to decide against the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and that the President will then proceed to break things generally.

The McArdle Case.

The telegraph has given numerous items of late in regard to the above case, and as most of our readers are ignorant of the facts, we give the following from a late Eastern paper.

The case of Wm. H. McArdle, before the United States Court, has been argued and now awaits decision. That decision is expected to involve to some extent the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws. The case came before the Court on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Its history is as follows:

This was a proceeding on habeas corpus for the relief of the petitioner McArdle, who had been arrested and held in custody by Gen. Ord, on charges of libelling officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of obstructing the Reconstruction laws. McArdle was the editor of the *Vicksburg Times*, and published in his paper many articles attacking and severely denouncing different officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and the existence of the Bureau itself. Among these were the following:

"THE SCOUNDRELLISM OF SATRAPS.—We said, a few days since, that to be a military satrap in the poor down-trodden South was *ex necessitate rei*, to be a scoundrel. As there is a good God in Heaven we believe it; and we believe also that there is not a single shade of difference between Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Pope and Ord, and that they each and all are infamous, cowardly and abandoned villains, who instead of wearing shoulder straps, and ruling millions of people, should have their heads shaved; their ears cropped, their foreheads banded, and their precious persons lodged in a penitentiary."

This article which was published on the 5th of November last, was charged to be false and libelous, intending to excite violence and a breach of the public peace.

"STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS.—We again urge every decent white man, every honorable gentleman of the Caucasian race, to avoid Gen. Ord's election as he would avoid pestilence and a prison. As this advice does not apply and is not intended for the white snakes of the Loyal League, we shall expect the last named despicable vermin out in all their strength. We should like to see the scoundrels out in procession in daylight. We would engage Horrick to take their photographs. They would make an addition to the rogues' gallery; and if our friend Clark would only have them transferred to the *Police Gazette*, the transaction would insure his fortune."

"THE IMMORTAL FIGHT.—We are gratified to be able to announce to the readers of the *Times*, that at the Court House yesterday, the only place open to the whole people, there were cast the votes of eight white men only! We tried to get the names of the interesting sneaks who voted but failed, though the *Times* office was and is ready to pay a dollar for the name of each voter. We shall publish the names of these voters if we can obtain them, and some day we shall; but if we do not we shall with pride chronicle the fact that in the heroic city of Vicksburg, the gallant Sasagossa of the South, there were only eight cowards, dogs and scoundrels of the Mygatt and McGee stripe."

COFFEE was first used in France in 1669, being introduced by Soliman Agn, Ambassador of the Porte to Louis XIV. In 1672 an Armenian, named Pascal, after having tried to sell coffee at a stall at the fair of St. Germain, transferred his shop to the Rue de Seine near the quay. It was a low, obscure, and rather dirty room, where a few idle foreigners and some Knights of Malta used to meet. Pascal sold very little coffee, got into difficulties, and finally shut up his shop to go and try his fortune in London. About that time a little humpbacked fellow, named Candiot, might be seen walking through the streets of Paris, from morning to night, crying in a shrill and nasal voice, "Coffee! coffee!" In one hand he held a chafing-dish, surmounted by a coffee pot, in the other a small fountain filled with water. Those who desired, either as a delicacy or for love of novelty, to taste this drink, had it brought up to them, and for two sous he filled a glass, the sugar being supplied as an extra. History does not tell us whether the humpbacked Candiot got rich by this trade. Paris had then no cafes, though coffee houses had existed in London for some time.

A LOUISVILLE paper publishes an appeal from the grand jury in that city, addressed to the Legislature of Kentucky. In this document the iniquities of Louisville are enumerated thus: Open vice and debauchery are the rule, not the exception; young girls are inveigled and lost; lotteries, gambling-houses, liquor-shops, and worse places are licensed; gambling is an open trade; murder, arson and robbery are of daily occurrence; the apothecaries sell rum to minors; the city ruffians carry concealed weapons—in short, there is no end to the depravity that flouts in the face of day.

AN UNGUARDED ADMISION.—The Chicago *Republican* (Radical), referring to the negro Republic of Hayti, expresses itself as follows: Hayti, the unhappy, is again heaving with the throes of revolution. When the illigient inhabitants, like the Kilkenney cats, have completely destroyed each other, we trust some solitary Yankee inhabitant will be left to appeal to the United States for the establishment of a "protectorate," if not to annex the devastated island to our other possessions in the West Indies.

"I come to steal," as the rat observed to the trap. "And I spring to embrace you," as the trap replied to the rat.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Authority, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESOTT:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868.

To Subscribers.

We will notify our subscribers of the date of expiration of the time for which they shall have paid, and, should they not renew their subscriptions, in a reasonable time, they need not expect to receive the paper.

Taxes.

The "leeches," as one of our correspondents termed the Internal Revenue Officers, are on the rampage again. We have noticed the Assistant Assessor of this Division going his rounds, calling on each individual to show his hand and hold himself ready to pay five per cent. on all his accumulations during the year 1867, over the sum of \$1,000 valuation, in currency, for the privilege of continuing to carry on the business by which he makes his money.

It occurred to us, the other day, to consider the tax on some articles eaten by our well-to-do subscribers in the Territory, in their various stages of progress from the time of production until they reach us here. For instance, canned oysters: The maker of the cans pays a tax, as manufacturer, the party putting up the oysters stamps each can, and also pays tax as a wholesale dealer, the shipper pays the same tax, the owners of the vessel in which they are shipped to San Francisco pays tonnage tax on the vessel, the wholesale dealer in San Francisco pays his dealers' tax, the vessel bringing them to the mouth of the Colorado pays tonnage tax, so does the steamboat taking them up the river, the forwarding merchants pay their taxes, the freighter who brings the goods into the interior pays common carriers' tax, the dealer here pays his tax as retail dealer, and each of these parties pays five per cent. on his income, derived from profits of his sales on the same, and, lastly, the consumer pays all these taxes in one, when he buys the can and its contents for \$1.50. Here are twelve taxes on one article, and we are by no means sure of having enumerated them all. All these taxes, probably, do not amount to more than twelve cents on a can, and those who cannot afford to pay it should not eat oysters.

Our taxes are heavy, and those who are hoping that we may have war with England, over the Alabama claims, either do not consider the enormous addition such a war would make to our national debt, or do not care what becomes of the country. Peace, peace, for the next twenty-five years, is what the people want, and we should instruct our Delegate in Congress, who must have some spare time on his hands, to use all his endeavors to attain that end.

ENCOURAGING NEWS.—Through the kindness of a friend of this place we are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter dated at Washington City, January 19, 1868, which shows that Arizona is not quite dead to the outside world.

"At an interview with Gen. Ord, in that city, in regard to the Indian difficulties in this Territory, the writer learned from the General that he purposed visiting Arizona as early as possible after reaching California, and relieving Gen. McDowell. He (Ord) says, they may talk about peace commissions; but he thinks the only way to make peace with the Apaches is to kill them all off—and the sooner the better. He also purposes, after getting on the ground, reporting the necessity of putting on mail service between Prescott and Albuquerque, New Mexico."

The letter also states that Major-Gen. E. W. Rice, formerly of Oskaloosa, Iowa, one of Gen. Ord's subordinate officers during the war, and now in the banking business at Junction City, Kansas, and interested in the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., and Attorney and Counselor for the Company, intends traveling through Arizona the coming summer. Also Hon. Wm. M. Loughbridge, member of Congress from Iowa, would like to visit Arizona during the summer, and thinks he will.

Several gentlemen of the mining and claim circle of Colorado, who have their business quarters in New York city, would like to know something about the Arizona mines, and it is likely that one or two of them will take a trip down here this summer.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, has gotten up a long and able report in regard to Arizona matters, which he will have published in a few days; also a map of the Territory, which is quite correct.

JAMES GRANT, merchant of this place, was to have left San Francisco for this place on the steamer that was to have sailed on the 2d instant.

Territorial Matters.

PRESOTT, March 5, 1868.

Editor Arizona Miner:—While we are discussing the necessity of selecting a good and true man to represent us as our Delegate in Congress, let us not overlook the great importance of electing, this year, a first-class Legislature. We all know how most of our former Legislatures have been tampered with and controlled by those high in authority over us. We all know how the Territory has been involved in debt to pay certain individuals holding offices created for their especial benefit. We all know that the offices of Attorney-General and Adjutant-General for this Territory were sinecures. We all know that the pay allowed other officers by that celebrated, or, rather, notorious, Board of Territorial Auditors, composed of the Governor, Secretary, and Attorney-General, was outrageous in a Territory where there were so few tax-payers, and so little work for them to do. We all know that most of the claims against the Territory were held by Territorial officials, and that three of these officials passed upon and allowed their own accounts! All of which was contrary to law and custom throughout the States and Territories of this great "nation." The foregoing are facts that cannot be disputed.

The Third Legislature made a step towards reform in reducing the salaries of certain officers, and in abolishing that Board of Territorial Auditors and the office of Attorney-General. Even this much was accomplished under protest, and a threat of the veto if a certain bill was made to take effect before a certain day. The fourth Legislature went a little farther and stopped the pay of Attorney-General Bashford. Early in the session, the House appointed a select committee to investigate and report upon the financial affairs of the Territory. The committee, after thorough investigation, reported to the House the total indebtedness of the Territory and how the same accrued, and recommended that the said indebtedness be funded, save and except that certain bonds and warrants, amounting to more than six thousand dollars, issued to Coles Bashford for services as Attorney-General, be left out. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee on Finance instructed, by a unanimous vote of the House, to report a bill funding the indebtedness of the Territory, in accordance with the recommendation of the select committee. Then commenced the labors of a certain individual who lived, at that time, across Granite creek, in a big log house. He was seen here and there, button-holing this member and that, and then all hands, except a few, are invited to our house, to eat a can or two of oysters, and try a little of our No. 1 "eye opener." Meantime, the committee was at work; the bill was progressing. But, during this time, the opponents of the bill (and they were the holders of exempt bonds and warrants) were not idle. The cry of repudiation was raised. The honor of the Territory was at stake—those arguments and sundry others of like character were current on the streets. At length the committee reported—and then was discovered the effects of 'our No. 1 eye opener.' For the bill passed by only a small majority.

By this act of legislation more than six thousand dollars in gold have been saved to the Territory. And now let us see that none but true men are elected to the Legislature—men who will have the grit to think and act for themselves and the people they represent. Unless we do this, a law funding the Bashford bonds and warrants will be passed and the people be forced to pay an unjust and illegal debt of more than six thousand dollars. "A word to the wise is sufficient." VIGIL.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—It becomes our sad duty, once more, to record the death of one of our most gifted citizens, John P. Bourke, who departed this life on the morning of the sixth instant, after an illness of several weeks' duration, during which time he suffered much pain, and bore it with Christian fortitude until Death came to his relief, and his spirit took its departure for its last resting place in the blessed land beyond the tomb.

The subject of this notice was born in Ireland, and was brought to the United States when a child. Until he became of age, he resided with his people in the State of Maine. From Maine he removed to New York City, and resided there until 1849, when he emigrated to California. He came to Arizona in the fall of '63, and has resided here since. For two years, he filled the position of Sheriff of this county with credit to himself and the county. At the recent election, his fellow-citizens elected him Recorder of the county, which position he filled with ability until sickness prostrated him. We were intimately acquainted with the deceased, and shall ever respect his memory for his noble, generous and manly traits of character. His intellect was of the highest order, and in all the walks of life, he was an ornament to society. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved wife and family, and pray that a just God may comfort them in their affliction.

QUARTZ MILL BURNED.—We learn from the Reese River Revue, of a recent date, that a quartz mill belonging to the Old Dominion Company, in Hot Creek District, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

MAIL MATTERS.—The California mail arrived in Prescott on Wednesday evening, in charge of Johnny O'Donnell, who was accompanied by an escort of soldiers. The latest dates received by it were to the 12th ult. Most of the papers were old and stale. They were, no doubt, kept back by the flood. From some of the latest of them, we learn that the stage road from Los Angeles to San Francisco was being repaired as fast as possible, and that the stages would soon be able to make regular trips on time. Ben. C. Truman, special postal agent for this coast had arrived at Los Angeles, and told the people that matters would soon be all right. A large quantity of mail matter for the southern part of this Territory was lying in the Los Angeles post office, and Postmaster Clarke had telegraphed to Washington for instructions concerning it. It is to be hoped that the Department will cause service to be resumed at as early a day as possible upon the important route between San Bernardino, California, and Tucson, in this Territory, via Arizona City.

In regard to the removal of mail service from the Hardyville route to the La Paz route, we find the following in the San Bernardino Guardian, of February 22d:

"Mr. Cluggage is ready to make the change of his line from Hardyville to the La Paz route, just as soon as he shall receive an order from the Department to do so. He has lost over fifty head of mules on his present line, which were stolen by Indians during the past ten months. He had also, two of his men killed, at the stations. Recently, however, everything has been going well on the Mohave road, and all is quiet in the Soda Lake country."

It is a long time since a mail has arrived here from South of the Gila, and as service on the route was ordered to be stopped this month, we need not look for the arrival of any more mails from that quarter, unless the contractor should feel disposed to forward the matter that has been accumulating at some point south of the Gila, since the recent rise in the rivers. When Mr. Brown, the mail rider between Prescott and Maricopa Wells, was here last, he said that if it were possible to cross Salt river, he would return again with the mail. It is of the utmost importance to the citizens of the Territory, as well as the military, that service between both sections of the Territory—North and South of the Gila—should be kept up, and as we have no one to attend to our wants at the Capital of the Republic, we call the attention of the California delegation in Congress to the matter.

IMMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.—Representative Axtell, of California, in a recent letter, is jubilant over the prospect now presented in the East for a large immigration to the Pacific States and Territories. Of course he is of the opinion that the stream will stop flowing when it reaches his State, California, but we are of opinion that thousands of the people who will come to this coast to seek homes and fortunes will find their way to Arizona, and engage in the cultivation of its rich soil, the working of mines, etc. Had we a representative in Congress who would labor as earnestly to make known the resources of this Territory, and the inducements offered by nature to immigrants, as has Mr. Axtell those of California, much good might be accomplished for the Territory in the East, but let them once come to this coast, and then it is certain that we will get our share of them. Our people should be up and doing. They should by letters and newspapers post their friends and acquaintances on the other side of the Rocky mountains. No new country was ever built up quickly, without some effort on the part of its citizens, and it is high time for us to try and induce people to come and settle among us. It is a duty we owe ourselves and our countrymen who are overcrowded in the East, and who have their eyes strained in this direction, to make known to them the advantages and capabilities possessed by Arizona for supporting a large population. Let us circulate the documents, and send some man to Washington City, who will, instead of lounging around the departments, exert himself in behalf of the Territory and its people. Mr. Axtell says:

"You may all stand from under. The people are coming out to see you when the roads are finished, you will want two more lines—the Northern and Southern—and you will have them; and they will be full of business; and in less than twenty years San Francisco will probably contain a population of 500,000. People here are more excited and interested over your wheat than they were over your gold. They were not a mining people, and feared to experiment. They thought the gold would soon be dug out. But they can understand wheat. I was through the West, among my old acquaintances, and I could feel the population moving toward the Pacific States. Now, as the 'good women say,' 'Mark my words.' Population of the right sort, carrying with it sufficient to set itself to work, not seeking situations, will set in upon you within three years in such numbers as never before flooded any portion of the United States. I have talked with the people. I have occasionally lectured in Western villages, on California, and I know whereof I speak."

FRANK MOORE, who left his ranch near Prescott nearly two months ago, without, so far as we could learn, apprising his friends and acquaintances of his intention to do so, has, we learn from a person in this place who recently received a letter from him, turned up in Salem, Oregon. It was thought here, at one time, that he had been murdered by the Indians, and we believe, search was made around his place for his cold corpus, but of course it was not found.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to February 19th.

The late Democratic Convention held at Albany, New York, appointed a delegation to the National Convention called to meet March 11th.

The Fort Sanders Index says that 2,000 Indians are marching into the Sweetwater country, from Idaho and Montana. They have burned all the ranches north of Soda Springs, driven off the stock, and compelled the ranchmen to seek refuge in the cañons.

The Apaches are murdering and robbing near Ures, Sonora. A force of men has been sent to attack them.

The Judiciary Committee has agreed to report a bill organizing a Law Department of the Government. It provides that the law officers attached to each Bureau shall be directly under the control of the Attorney General, and not work independently, as at present. It forbids the employment of additional counsel, except by the Attorney General.

Mr. Stevens has introduced into Congress a bill providing for the division of Texas into three States, and providing that the Convention about assembling in that State shall fix the boundaries of these States, and that each shall have the same Constitution. He thought there ought to be four or five States carved out of Texas Territory, but would be content with three.

Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has lately died in England.

The State Department has issued a circular, recommending all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, before visiting Great Britain, to procure passports, while the habeas corpus remains suspended in that country.

A destructive fire occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, on January 31st.

THE CASTOR BEAN—ITS CULTIVATION.—A writer in the Los Angeles News advises the farmers of Southern California to engage in the cultivation of the Castor Bean, and as there are large tracts of land in this Territory favorable to its production, we herewith append his remarks upon its cultivation, etc.

"In the cultivation of the castor bean care should be taken not to plant too early, the first of March is early enough. The beans should be planted five feet apart one way by three the other, and cart ways should be left at the most convenient distances. After laying off the ground if the seed is covered with a harrow, the ground will be left in a good condition. One or two irrigations will be sufficient to make a good crop, and I think a very fair crop can be produced without any water by proper cultivation. We have one variety of the bean which can be produced to great advantage and profit, it being made to answer as live fencing. I mean the large red bean. This bean is very rich with oil, and will always command the highest price in the San Francisco market."

MAJOR JACK STRATMAN, publisher and news-dealer, of San Francisco, has forwarded us a copy of the "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of San Francisco, for the year ending October 14th, 1867." It gives statistics of all the public schools of that city, timely and judicious hints to teachers and scholars, and treats of education generally in an enlightened manner. Its compiler, John C. Pelton, commenced teaching school in San Francisco, eighteen years ago, when that city was not much larger than Prescott. From the report, we learn that there are thirty-six public schools and 13,375 pupils in the city! As the work is of great practical value to teachers and scholars, we propose presenting our copy to the Prescott School.

POTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of the resurrected Putnam is before us, and to our notion it is far superior, in the style and tone of its matter, to any of its competitors. Excepting its benighted articles on national politics, we could heartily recommend it to Democrats and Republicans alike, but in that respect it is not half so one-sided as Harpers or the Atlantic. Messrs. Bancroft & Company, San Francisco, are the exclusive publishers for this coast. Following are the terms upon which the magazine is furnished to subscribers:

\$4.00 per annum, in gold coin, payable in advance. Postage prepaid by the Publishers. Two copies to one address.....\$7.50. Three copies to one address.....10.50. Six copies to one address.....20.00.

WESTERN & CO., 35 Park Row, New York, publishers of the Journal of Mines and Mining, which, next to the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press, we consider the best paper of the kind in the country, have sent us the first number of their new Spanish paper, El Correo Hispano-Americano. It is an eight page paper, devoted to mining, agriculture, commerce, etc. Subscription price, five dollars per annum.

A copy of the "Alta California Almanac and Book of Facts," for this year, reached us last week, after a two months' voyage from San Francisco to this place. This Almanac was compiled and printed in the Alta office, and reflects great credit upon that establishment. It contains a carefully prepared mass of facts in regard to the States and Territories of the Pacific coast.

The bill allowing Chinese to testify in criminal cases, which had passed the California Senate, was defeated in the Assembly.

THERE is a strong effort being made for the removal of the Capital of California from Sacramento to San Jose. Santa Clara County offers to erect the Capitol building, without expense to the State.

We have had, lately, a few arrivals and departures of Arizona friends—Mr. James Grant and others coming in on business, Mr. Gray going back to Prescott. We also noticed Messrs. Bachman and Catlick on the move, bound for Wickenburg—San Ber. Guardian, Feb. 22d.

COUNTY TREASURER CORY has the cash to redeem certain county warrants. See his advertisement.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET

Opposite the Plaza,.....Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Mering Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner.

THEODORE OTTO.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no24f

LOCAL NEWS.

A small train of wagons belonging to Messrs. Stevens and Chenoweth arrived here from Date creek Sunday last, with goods for Ravens and Balford. Mr. Balford received several kegs of good butter, which was badly needed here, as our merchants were entirely out of the article. Hope it will not be long before our farmers will make enough butter to supply the home demand. They can do it, if they but try, and we believe would have done it long ago were it not for the industry displayed by the Apaches in confiscating cows.

BLAIR & ELLIOTT, started Tuesday morning, for Bowers & Giles' ranch, on Granite creek, for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house and out houses. A great deal of lumber has been taken down there. Bowers and Giles will plant some 300 or 400 acres of corn.

THE carpenters lately employed at Camp Whipple have all been discharged, on account, we believe, of there being no lumber on hand at the Camp or at the saw mill. Curtis & Noyes, the owners of the saw mill, have found it impossible to keep a supply of logs on hand this winter, owing to the muddy condition of the roads, caused by the immense quantities of rain and snow that have fallen in this vicinity. They let a contract early in the winter for the hauling of saw-logs, but the contractors have been unable to deliver them.

A. G. DUNN, who owns a ranch on the outskirts of town, planted, in December last, a few acres of wheat, for the purpose of seeing how it would do, on high land, and he assured us, the other day, that it is now several inches above the ground and looks beautiful and thrifty. He has broken up about twenty acres, and intends breaking about ten acres more, all of which he will plant with corn and Hungarian grass seed. Mr. Dunn has about sixty head of cows and horses now on his place, and the Apaches come around occasionally to see what their chances are for stealing them. They have tried to get the cattle out of the corral repeatedly, but five savage dogs, which he keeps to watch them, have deterred them, so far, from trying their luck.

POSTMASTER MEACHAM is extending his domain on the hill-side on Cortez street, back of the post office, and is building a substantial fence around all the lots ploughed by him. Last year, he raised an excellent crop of corn and vegetables upon a part of this land, and he will, no doubt, do better this year.

FIVE wagons, loaded with hay arrived in town from Williamson's valley, during the week. They were out in the snow-storm of Saturday and Sunday last, and had rather a rough time of it.

BILL COLE is monarch of all he surveys out at the Sterling, waiting for some "dauphool" to come along and try his luck in the sulphuret business. Bill is as patient as a Sonora donkey, and as full of hope as a Sweet-water maniac. "Processes" may fail, quartz operators may cave and fill creeks and gulches with quicksilver, but Bill still holds to the faith that is in him, and swears by the beard of the prophet that "something must turn up soon." We think so, too, William.

G. H. VICKROY arrived in Prescott Monday morning last, from San Francisco, which place he left on the 19th ult., thus making the trip in about twelve days. We are indebted to him for a copy of the *Daily Alta California*, of February 19th, which, we believe, is the latest San Francisco paper received here. Since Mr. Vickroy left here, several months ago, he has made a trip to the Eastern States, over which he traveled considerable. He is as energetic as George Francis Train, and travels as fast as horse-flesh and steam can carry him. His business here at this time is, as near as we can learn, to straighten out the affairs of the Walnut Grove Mining Company. If he succeeds in his undertaking it is more than likely that their 20-stamp mill on Turkey creek, in this county, (which, owing to some disagreement among the members of the company, who reside in Philadelphia,) has been lying idle since its erection—nearly a year ago—will soon be set to work crushing ore.

KIRKLAND VALLEY.—A delegation from this valley, on the Prescott and La Paz wagon road, was in town this week. They spoke encouragingly of farming prospects the coming season, and one of their number promised to furnish us some items of interest to our readers soon. Indian sign was seen by some of the citizens who were out hunting in the vicinity of the valley, recently.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF BLISS has returned to town from a professional trip to Camp Willocks, on the Hardyville road.

FROM CAMP McPHERSON.—Captain Davis and Lieutenant Parry came up from Camp McPherson early in the week. They returned again on Thursday or Friday. Capt. Veir, who formerly commanded this post, is now, with his company, stationed on the Reservation at La Paz.

A CAVALRY force, under the command of Lieutenant Currier, has recently made a scout from Camp Whipple towards the head of Williams' Fork. No Indians were found.

THE WEATHER, for a week past has not been altogether lovely. Early Saturday morning last it commenced snowing vigorously and continued to do so until nearly noon of Sunday, when it suspended operations. The sun then shone out brilliantly, for a day or two, causing the snow to disappear about as fast as it came, and making us believe that budding spring was close at hand. But we were once more mistaken—fooled—sold,—as the man who runs the weather machine changed his base and commenced an attack upon this part of Mother Earth with rain, sleet and snow. The wind, too, was used as an auxiliary by him, and the way it howled defiance at things which it could not blow over, upset and demolish, proved it to be spunky, to say the least for it. But as it has now partially ceased, and as matters above look sort of quiet, we are reminded of the old saying that when March "comes in like a lion, it goes out like a lamb," and, this time, we hope it won't go back on its ancient programme.

WE call the attention of wealthy individuals to the notice given by the Assessor of Internal Revenue, in another column.

A. L. MOELLER, who, we believe, owns a part of Christie & Van Smith's ranch, adjoining the town site of Prescott on the north, has had the ground broken up and fenced, and will have it planted this spring with corn and Hungarian grass seed.

Mining News.

GOOD WORK.—George E. Berry and R. Smith, in two weeks, recently, made fourteen feet in the Eugene tunnel, Big Bug District. When it is known that said tunnel is seven feet in height and six feet in width, and the rock hard, this, we believe, will be considered good work.

"BADGER."—This is the name given to a lode recently discovered by Berry and Smith in Big Bug District. The rock is of the reddish, decomposed kind, and is said to contain plenty of free gold. Its owners have made their minds up to sink a shaft upon it. It is situated about two miles west of Gray & Co.'s mill on main Big Bug.

RICH SILVER ROCK.—We saw, the other day, a piece of rock from the Patanka lode, in which the veriest connoisseur could detect lots of the pure *plata*. This lode is situated a few hundred yards south of the Sterling lode, in Massayampa Quartz Mining District. We are told that the ledge crops out for several hundred yards.

JOSEPH YOUNG left Prescott Monday last for Philadelphia, his old home. He goes there with the hope of getting aid to work his rich silver lode, the "Chance," which is situated in the Massayampa Quartz Mining District, this county. He intends to be back here as soon as possible. During his absence, his partners in the mine will go right along with its development. We have never seen the "Chance," lode, but judging from the bullion proceeds of three tons of it, worked at the Sterling mill, and specimens of the rock seen by us, we cannot but believe it to be an A, No. 1 silver ledge.

GROSS LODE.—J. B. Slack, the owner of this very rich gold lode informs us that it is his intention, as soon as the weather moderates in the mountains, to commence work upon the Gross, in anticipation of the running of the Bully Bueno mill, which, it is expected will be set to work in May or June. The Gross is very rich in free gold, and we sincerely hope sulphurets will not come in for some time, at least.

MESSRS FARISH & REED left this place Saturday morning last. Mr. Farish, with the intention of going to San Francisco, and Mr. Reed, to Wickenburg. During Mr. Farish's stay here, he visited nearly every mining and farming camp in this county, and was well pleased with what he saw. Although he is considerable of a speculator, and intends to come back soon and invest in our mines, he said openly and above board, that he had not seen as rich or extensive a mining country in either California or Nevada. Mr. Reed goes to Wickenburg for the purpose of seeing Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Vulture mine at that place, and who, we are told, is a good miner and mill-man, with the hope that he (Taylor) may be able to explain why it was that in working Sterling ore, Mr. Reed was unable to save the gold and quicksilver. Should Mr. Taylor be able to give the required information, Mr. Reed will try and induce him to come to this place, and test the matter. We confidently hope some light will be thrown on this matter soon.

BIG BUG.—Lewis & Winning were in town during the week. In a conversation with Cap. Lewis, we learned the pleasing fact that their last clean-up yielded over ten dollars a day to the hand. He and James Thomas own the old Mexican gulch, about one mile and a half below Gray & Co.'s mill. They employ six men. They are now washing down the west side-hill of the gulch, and find their best pay below the cement. The pay-streak is about thirty feet in width, and the gravel is from three to four feet in depth. Close to the bed-rock, and upon it, the dirt is very rich. A piece weighing over ten dollars was recently picked up by them. It is the opinion of Messrs Lewis & Winning that the whole country between Big Bug Creek and the spur of mountains about one mile to the north will pay for working. We have worked considerable in that vicinity, and know that there is a great deal of gold there, but we were always of the opinion that there was no gold below the cement. But, as Lewis and Thomas have proven that there is, there is a good prospect of Big Bug becoming a second Mokelumne Hill.

About two miles below this place, Anderson & Co. are working a bar of Big Bug Creek, and we are assured that they are making good wages. A party of Coloradans were prospecting a long gulch that puts into the creek from the north, below the Mexican gulch, and Mr. Lewis informed us that, at the time he left, they were getting excellent prospects. They had worked through the cement.

In the vicinity of the mill, two or three companies were at work, with what success we could not learn.

LOWER LYNX CREEK.—Little and Taylor came to town on Sunday last. The last run yielded them over ten dollars a day to the hand, for every day they worked in the diggings. We saw a lot of the gold brought to town by them (some fifteen ounces), which was neatly retorted, and looked as though it were worth over \$17 to the ounce.

Many Mexicans are working in gulches emptying into Lynx Creek, below Little & Taylor's diggings, on the south side of the creek.

WALKER'S DISTRICT.—Placer and quartz mining are being carried on in this district.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.—Work in the shafts on the Chase lode is progressing. In consequence of the muddy condition of the roads, but little has been done towards removing the mill. The placer miners are not making much over expenses, as, on account of the high water in the creek, they cannot now work their rich creek claims.

The miners at work in the New Gulch, four miles south of Prescott, are, we have been told, making fair wages. The diggings are "spotted." Sometimes one company gets good pay, and sometimes another; but, on an average, all hands make from three to six dollars a day.

H. A. Bigelow and G. W. Barnard, the other day, prospected the bar upon which the slaughter-house stands, on the other side of the creek, at the upper end of town, and Mr. Bigelow is of the opinion that the whole bar would pay wages, if properly worked. Some good prospects were got by them in gravel taken from off the bed-rock, and a little gold is found all the way from the surface to the ledge. Pieces weighing from one cent to two bits have been found in this bar. George Lount has been working in a ravine above town, for some time past, and, we are sorry to learn, has failed to make it pungle. He will try another place, which he thinks is richer, and where, we hope, he will get pay.

JOHN A. RUSH has gone to the Ticonderoga mill, which he will start up, on rock from the Dividend lode. He took over a team loaded with provisions, etc. If the rock yields well, it is the intention of the company which Mr. Rush represents, to go to work actively upon the mine.

RANCHMEN from Kirkland Valley inform us that, in the foothills close to the creek, there are ravines that they know will pay, if rightly worked. A lot of Mexicans, a long time ago, worked in these gulches, and made fair wages, although they had to pack the dirt to the creek to wash it. A company of Americans once started to take water from Kirkland Creek into the diggings, but on account of Indian and other

troubles, they gave it up and left. A portion of the ditch was dug by them, and we would like to see a company finish it and try the ravines, as it is certain that where Mexicans can make grub by packing a few pans of dirt a half mile upon their shoulders and then washing it in a pan, white men can sluice out eight or ten dollars a day.

CHARLEY TAYLOR was in town this week. The large wheel which he and N. Z. Peirce have been engaged in building, on the Upper Hassayampa, for several months past, is nearly completed. As soon as it is finished, they will commence crushing quartz in their arrastras.

VICKROY and party started, one day this week, to go to the Bully Bueno mill and mine, but on reaching the divide, at the head of the Hassayampa, they found the snow too deep, and returned to town.

FROM WICKENBURG.—Sheriff Moore, John Taylor, Ben Block, and two other men, arrived in town, yesterday evening, from Wickenburg. They say that everything was well when they left Wickenburg. Both mills were running regularly, and paying well. Mr. Reed was at Wickenburg when the party left; he said it was his intention to return here soon. Wickenburg & Smith were highly elated at the success of their little mill; they were crushing rich rock, and getting big pay. A private letter, received by us from a friend, states that business had improved greatly since the Wickenburg & Smith mill has been grinding out the gold. The same letter also states that "Governor McCormick, of this Territory" (?), was rusticated in the town of Altar, Sonora, from the 1st to the 5th of February. Our correspondent says that the Governor attended a ball, played the flute and harp, and ate beans with a piece of tortilla, like a native!

MARRIED.

MARRIED.—On Monday, February 10th, in the City of Los Angeles, by the Rev. David W. Eakin, Hon. ALONZO E. DAVIS, of Fort Mohave, Arizona, to Miss E. W. MATHEWS, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The above notice, which we willingly copy from the *Los Angeles Republican* of February 15th, meets with our decided approval, and we coincide with the wishes of the *Republican* for the future happiness and welfare of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. We would remind the editor of that paper, however, that his "protest against young men of Los Angeles allowing Arizona to carry off the fairest daughters of his city," will amount to nothing, as "none but the brave deserve the fair," and of a surety our bachelors are the bravest in the world, else they would not risk a life of "single blessedness" in Apachedom for years, with the sole intent and purpose of becoming rich and then making a raid on Los Angeles or any other California city, and captivating and carrying off her "fairest daughters." That's what's the matter, friend *Republican*.

DIED.

In Prescott, on the morning of Friday, March 6th, 1886, John P. Bourke, a native of Ireland, aged 41 years, 2 months and 10 days. California papers please copy.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will start from his residence, on Granite street, at two o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with provisions of Excise Law, Act of July 13th, 1886, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments made in this district on the annual list of taxes for 1886, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott, each day, during business hours, from the twentieth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.

HENRY A. BIGELOW, Assessor, District of Arizona. Prescott, March 7, 1887.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, Office of the Treasurer of Yavapai County. COUNTY WARRANTS NUMBERS 10 and 12, old series, and County Bonds Numbers 22 and 23, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest will cease from date. WILLIAM CORY, Treasurer. Prescott, Arizona, March 5, 1887.

POTATOES WANTED.

I WILL GIVE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per pound for from one to two hundred pounds of good SEED POTATOES—large size—grown on high ground. The potatoes must be in good condition, and delivered before April first. R. MEACHAM, Postoffice, Prescott.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

.... AND

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E. BLAIR, R. E. ELLIOTT. Prescott, February 21, 1886.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

THE BEST OF BEEF AND PORK, always on hand, and for sale, at our shop, on Granite Street, Prescott, at the following Prices in Greenbacks:

Porter-House and Sirloin Steak, . . . 35 cents per lb.
Chick Steak, . . . 30 " "
Dolling Meat, . . . 25 " "
GUILFORD HATHAWAY, J. E. G. MITCHELL, Prescott, February 3, 1886.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash. Prescott, August 10, 1867.

BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY AND LETTER PAPER.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

At Rational Prices, at the Prescott Post Office.

PAPERS and PERIODICALS.—A great variety received weekly and sold CHEAP. Among them are all the leading San Francisco and Sacramento papers, Harper's Monthly and Illustrated Weekly, Chimney Corner, Leslie's Pictorial, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Bazar, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, National Police Gazette, Banner of Light, and a variety of German Papers. Jan 18.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,



Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN, JAMES W. FINE.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine. Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE, PHILIP SCHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining. Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent. Prescott, September 17, 1867.

TO TEAMSTERS.

FOR SALE—A TEN MULE TEAM, with or without Wagon. The Mules are in good order, and the Wagon in good repair. I will exchange Mules and Wagon for good work Cattle. For further information apply to W. THOMPSON, Great Central Mine, Williams Fork, Arizona.

R. MEACHAM,

A U C T I O N E E R, Prescott, Arizona.

Will attend, personally, to the sale of property of every description, particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.

Prescott Advertisements.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Playing Cards, Stationery, Confectionery, Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco.

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,

Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,

Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestic 37 1/2 cts. 3 yard, French Calico, 37 1/2 " " American " 25 " "

"A nimble Shropshire better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

Cash paid for Government vouchers.

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES, Crockery, Clocks, Iron, Nails, Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, Prescott, Arizona. nov2-11

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices. Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO. BANGHART, I. H. SKILLIN. Prescott, November 23, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, Room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

SAN BERNARDINO AGENT.—F. C. Suhr, news-dealer, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER at San Bernardino, California.

WICKENBURG (For the Miner.)

To Carrick.

Here's a health to thee, Carrick, bold Carrick of fame,
Thrice blessed was the day when to Prescott you came,
For Red Skins now tremble, and fresh laurels
you'll gain,
When you ride with your troopers o'er Arizona's
vast plain.

Charge, charge! is the cry; quick—unsheath every blade,
Press your spears, rowell deep, for 'yar is our trade;
Cut front, right and left, keep your steeds well in hand,
Till we drive the 'cursed foe from Arizona's fair land.

May success, gallant chieftain, attend when you ride,
O'er the fields of wild strife, with your troopers well tried.
Let each fill a glass, for full bumpers we'll drain,
To the health of bold Carrick, of Arizonian fame.

H. H. B.

Trains between London and Liverpool run 81 miles per hour.

JIMMY DWYER, pugilist, was shot in Salt Lake City, on the evening of January 25th, by his partner, Kelley. Cause, unsatisfactory division of property.

THE "Black Crook" was withdrawn from the stage at Niblo's, New York, recently, after a continuous run of fourteen months. The total receipts during the period were \$760,000.

WANT, sorrow, disease, all that men call evils, are but disciplinarians that insist upon the scholar's learning his lesson himself.

It is harder for a penurious man to be honest than it is for a gourmand to keep a fast.

WHEAT was raised in Rome more than two thousand years ago. Good crops are raised on the same ground still.

WOULD you make men trustworthy? Trust them. Would you make them true? Believe them.

MARK TWAIN ON WOMAN.—I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals and no superiors, [laughter.] as a cousin she is convenient; as a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper, she is precious; as wet nurse she has no equals among men!

WHITE PASTE.—The London *Photographic News* states that a good white paste, pure in color and adhesive to all surfaces, may be made as follows: A solution of 24 ounces of gum arabic in two quarts of warm water is thickened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar of lead, 720 grains in each water; the mixture is heated and stirred until it boils, and is then cooled. It may be thinned, if necessary, with the gum solution.

GIRARD'S ADVERTISING.—Stephen Girard, than whom no shrewder business man ever lived, used to say: "I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

FORTY YEARS AGO.—A copy of *Nile's Register*, of January 6, 1836, published at Washington City, has found its way to California. In its columns is the following bit of information:

"Among the arrivals at Cincinnati in the last month, from Pittsburg, Penn., was the steamboat *Merchant*, having in tow her safety barge, with ninety-five passengers. This is the first attempt of the kind, and from the letter of the passengers to Captain Este, it seems to have succeeded admirably. The barge has fifty-two berths and three cabins. The steamboat has two cabins. The *Merchant* draws twenty-six inches."

NOVEL BET.—A fellow in Boston, recently, turned terrier, and bet five dollars that he could kill a rat without the employment of any other agent than his teeth. A 'varmint' was procured, and the end of a string eighteen inches long tied to one of its legs, and the other, and made fast to a table. At the proper time, the man, with the end of his tongue, picked up the string and held it in his dentals. Then he quietly and slowly slid his legs along it, in the direction of the rat. Slower and slower his progress grew until he was within "distance," and then, eyeing his victim a moment, he made a sudden snap. There was a "crunch," a sharp "squeak," as life expired, and the bet was won.

BARREL MEASURE.—Rice 600 pounds; flour, 195 pounds; powder, 25 pounds; cider and other liquids, 30 gallons; corn, 5 bushels shelled. By this latter measure crops are estimated, and corn bought and sold, throughout most of the Southern and Western States. At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a flour barrel full of ears. In some parts of the West it is common to count a hundred ears to a bushel.

Wonderful Mechanism—A Steam Man.

Mr. Laddock Dedrick, a Newark machinist, has invented a man, that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity, standing upright, walking or running as he is bidden, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The man stands seven feet and nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him the second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs 500 pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three-horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support the automaton are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring, and thrown forward. Each step or pace advances the body two feet and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground on this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground, or on city cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute. The fellow is attached to a common rockaway carriage, whose shafts serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, which are made fast in the usual manner to the front axle of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist like a girth, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions, machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical nearly forty-five degrees. This is done to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole machine is so firmly sustained by the shafts, and has so excellent a foothold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way throw it down. An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two miniature pilot wheels, by turning which these various motions or evolutions are directed. It is expected that sufficient coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day. To prevent the giant from frightening horses, Mr. Dedrick intends to clothe it, and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated, are to be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. The cost of this 'first man' is \$2,000, though the makers, Messrs. Dedrick & Grass, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repairs, for \$300.—*Newark Advertiser*.

WHY ARTIFICIAL TEETH SHOULD NOT BE WORN AT NIGHT.—It is a physiological fact that bone, in a normal condition, is constantly undergoing a process of removal and replacement of particles, and that continuous pressure prevents the complete restoration of the parts, calling what is commonly called absorption. The osseous structure of the mouth is protected only by a thin covering of muscular tissue and mucus membrane, on the firmness and elasticity of which it depends for protection against the pressure of the plate; but when constantly excluded from the atmosphere, especially by hard rubber, which being a poor conductor of heat, keeps the part covered at nearly an equable temperature, these tissues lose their elasticity and become spongy and fungoid. Two very undesirable results are arrived at. The osseous structure of the mouth, as well as its fleshy covering, are changed in form, and the plate no longer fits well, which is just what the patient has been trying to avoid by wearing his plate at night.

SAW MADE OF BONE.—The Maoris or natives of New Zealand are a race far in advance of most of those found in the Polynesian Islands. In working wood and bone they evince no little skill; their carvings being very elaborate and tasteful. In making instruments for various uses, they rise far above the aborigines of any part of the American continent. A saw, for instance, was an article unknown among the aborigines of America, yet such an instrument was made of bone by the natives of New Zealand. It was these Maoris who withstood the English troops so long and so valiantly in the late "New Zealand war."

The following is the full text of the liquor bill recently passed by Congress:

Be it further enacted, &c., that from and after this date, no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for purposes of transportation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been paid, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

CONGRESS has resolved that members, in future, shall pay for their own newspapers, and buy their own stationery, pocket-knives, scented glove-boxes, and ivory porte-monnaies. Good. Now let it decree that every man shall pay his own postage.

NAPOLEON has built 18 new bridges across the Seine, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

**Artisan Lodge No. 177,
F. & A. M.**

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, Secretary.



Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.

Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands, thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranchers and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1887.

F. C. SUHR,

San Bernardino, California,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Books, Stationery, Albums, Newspapers, Novels, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Notions, &c.

MY STOCK, WHICH IS ENTIRELY

new, comprises the greatest variety of Goods to be found south of San Francisco. Particular attention paid to orders from Arizona. Small packages, securely packed, sent to any part of the Territory through the U. S. Mails, larger ones, according to direction of purchaser. All orders, to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash. Greenbacks taken at 75 cents, in payment for goods. Money, in registered letters, at my risk.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds!

Garden and Flower Seeds of superior quality on hand, and constantly receiving. Address, plainly, "F. C. SUHR, San Bernardino, Cal."

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,

PRESCOTT, A. T."

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.

Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN, At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 41.2 miles south of Prescott.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A. BARNETT.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1887.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona.

John P. Osborn, Plaintiff,

vs. Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, Rountree, and N. Beardslee—Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, (\$866.00) being a balance due upon a certain promissory note for one thousand three hundred thirty-three and thirty-three one hundredths dollars, drawn, executed and delivered by the defendant Lewis Rogers, bearing date of October 29th, 1886, and payable on or before the first day of November, 1887, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from date until paid.

Also for the foreclosure of a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by the defendant, Lewis Rogers, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, to secure the payment of said note, with other notes, more particularly mentioned and set forth in the complaint, and to which reference is hereby made.

And, also, that the defendants, John M. Rountree and N. Beardslee, be barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption or other interest in the mortgaged premises recited since the lien of plaintiff's mortgage.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, and for costs and disbursements herein made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, in and for said county and Territory, this 27th day of January, [L S] A. D. 1888.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Jacob O'Brien, Plaintiff,

vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona Territory, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and ten dollars (\$610.00), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection of a 20-stamp quartz mill, and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder in and for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1887.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Legal Advertisements.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

W. F. Banning, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-three and 40-100 dollars (\$423 40-100), balance due Plaintiff on an account for work done and labor performed as a miner and laborer in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, work done in opening certain mines adjacent thereto, and belonging to said company, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mine."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1887.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Stephen Z. Pierce, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred sixty-two and 15-100 dollars (\$662 15-100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed and materials furnished in and for the erection and construction of a certain 20-stamp quartz mill situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill," and also other buildings therewith connected.

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1887.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

John Kable, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred and eighty-two and 90-100 dollars (\$582 90-100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill, and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1887.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the
insulation of Constitutional Principles
of Government, and the advancement of
the interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Probate Court—First Monday in January, April, July
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PRESCOTT, A. T.

Letter from Hardyville.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF ARIZONA MINER.]

HARDVILLE, Arizona, Feb. 20, 1868.

Editor Arizona Miner:—In the account
which you published, recently, of the flight
Captain Young and Lieutenant Stevenson
had with the Indians, on the 15th of January,
you did not publish all of the facts in the
case. They are as follows:

Captain Young, with Lieutenants Steven-
son and Reese, left Camp Mohave on the
11th of January, and arrived at this place the
same evening. On the 12th they were up at
daylight. The weather was stormy, and I
suggested to Captain Young that he should
lie over until a better day, but he said, "No,
I owe old Scherum a visit, and if I go in a
storm, I will be likely to find him at home." So,
regardless of the storm, the men were or-
dered into their saddles at sunrise. The
command marched toward the north-east,
crossed the Black Mountains, and camped.
The third day, they crossed the Cerbat moun-
tains and camped in Wallapai valley. On
the fourth morning, the command was divi-
ded, and Lieutenant Stevenson took one-half
of the men and started for Peacock Springs.
This was done so that if the Indians had al-
ready seen them, they would not become
alarmed. Captain Young moved to the north,
and kept close to the foot-hills of the Cerbat
range of mountains until moccasin tracks be-
came quite plenty, and then, taking advan-
tage of a low ravine, he hid for the night.
The guide, with Captain Young, reconnoitred
a little, found a trail leading into Scherum's
cañon, and then returned to camp. At 3
o'clock next morning, the men were called to
duty, and quietly put on their saddles and
formed in line, and then started for the cañon.
When they arrived at the mouth of the ca-
non, they dismounted and left their horses,
and Capt. Young, with Dan O'Leary as guide,
and thirteen enlisted men, started up the
cañon. It was now light. They marched
about one mile, when a short turn in the
cañon brought them within thirty yards of
Scherum's camp; and now, for the first time,
the Indians discovered Capt. Young and his
brave men, almost at their camp. The signal
of alarm was sounded by the savages, and
out scrambled over one hundred warriors, the
most of them naked; however, they did not
forget their rifles, but as they climbed the
side of the rocky cañon to their rudely con-
structed fortifications, Capt. Young ordered
his men to fire, and three volleys were dis-
charged from the Spencer carbines at the
moving mass, and it was soon discovered that
seven dead Indians rolled down the hill, to
climb no more. The Indians now concealed
themselves behind rocks, and opened fire on
the soldiers. A portion of the command tried
to flank the Indians, but did not succeed.
After fighting one hour and twenty minutes,
Capt. Young ordered a retreat. During the
whole engagement, Capt. Young was with his
men, and fired when opportunity offered.
Once a soldier turned and said, "Captain
Young, you are in danger." "Yes," said the
Captain, "so are you." At this time, an ar-
row struck the ground, close to the Captain's
side; he pulled it out of the ground, and
said, "I had hardly thought of these things,"
and then got ready, and when the savage put
up his head, silenced him. In the engage-
ment, two soldiers were badly wounded, and
had to be carried off the field; and it was
thought best to retreat to Beale Springs.

Lieutenant Stevenson had made a short
march the day he left Capt. Young; and after
the fight, the Indians commenced burning
their dead; this, of course, sent up a black
smoke, and the Lieutenant seeing this, knew
full well that Capt. Young had found Indi-
ans. He at once turned his course and made
for the smoke, and arrived near the foot of
the mountain about 3 p. m. of the same day.
Here he dismounted his men, and led the
little party on; he was not decoyed or trapped,
but saw his enemies and made for them.
The trouble was, there were too many In-
dians, and they at once overpowered him.
The Lieutenant was leading his men on to
battle, when the savages opened a murderous
fire, directed at the Lieutenant, who fell
wounded in six places. His carbine was
struck by a ball, shattered, and rendered
worthless. The men picked up the Lieu-
tenant, and bore him off the field. The sav-
ages pursued the retreating party for over
three miles, the soldiers keeping up a contin-
uous fire as they retreated. The mountain
was rocky and broken, and as the soldiers
bore the wounded Lieutenant along over the
rocks, the savages would rise up behind
rocks and fire, and then disappear again, like
magic. In this way, the fight went on until
the darkness of night closed the scene.

Lieut. Stevenson and his party camped and
sent a courier to Beale Springs, whence an
ambulance was sent out for the Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant and men all agree in stating
that this night was the worst ever spent by

them. They were within hearing of the
savages, who were engaged in burning their
dead, and now and then a whoop would
make the mountains echo, and then a wail
and moan, such as is uttered only by savages,
would make a stout-hearted soldier shrink
and sicken. As you may imagine, sleep was
out of the question; besides, the cold north
wind was blowing a gale, and the little party
dared not kindle a fire. However, at daylight
the party was relieved, and the wounded
cared for; and Capt. Young, after sending a
small guard with the wounded to Fort Mo-
have, took the balance of his command and
started for Peacock Spring. This was done
to again deceive the Indians, for, as soon as
it was night, Capt. Young returned and made
for Scherum's camp, which he reached before
daylight, and surrounded, intending to attack
it at dawn; but when day dawned, they dis-
covered that the bird had flown. Scherum
had burned his weapons and his dead, and
departed for parts unknown. On looking
around, the troops found saddles, bridles,
spurs, and other property that was after-
wards recognized as having been stolen from
murdered citizens. To all appearance, and
as has afterwards been acknowledged, Capt.
Young killed sixteen Indians, Lieut. Steven-
son killed five. Scherum was badly wounded
in his left thigh, and several of his men were
badly wounded.

Lieut. Stevenson, and the two soldiers who
were wounded, are recovering. The Lieuten-
ant has gone to San Francisco, on leave of
absence. He hopes to be able to return in
two months. CITIZEN GUIDE.

CUPID ON A RAID.—It is singular what a
man-killer and woman-killer the god Cupid
is, for one of his left. He is pictured out on
paper about the size of a four-year-old fat boy
babe, with a pair of wings about as big as a
bass butterfly's, and armed with a bow and
arrows, that might possibly answer to kill
bumblebees, at four paces. This little fellow
has bagged more game with wooden shooting-
irons than all the shot that has ever been
built can brag of. He has in his quiver in-
numerable arrows, some of them dipped in
genuine love, and feathered with good sense,
but most of them would seem too trifling to
be at all dangerous if I hadn't, with my own
eyes, noticed him at work with them, both
at male and female game, both sitting and fly-
ing, and seen the many dead shots he has
made.

I have been at sum pains for the last two
seasons to watch his maneuvers, where I
have happened to be, and the following record
is a faithful history of the little chap's bloody
biz:

Ben Slocum, aged 19 years, weight about
190 pounds, and a good eater, at work by the
month for farmer Brown, being corn, received
his death wound from a garter belonging to
Rachel Tucker, Brown's hired girl, as the
said Tucker was learning to jump the rope
down in the garden.

Kate Freelove, youngest daughter of J. S.
Freelove, Esq., who could play big on the pi-
ano, and who has studied Latin one quarter,
was shot thru and thru by a paper of Stuart's
mixed candies that Frank Fever sent her.

John Davis got his mutton cooked by a
spit curl that was dangling on Angelina's
forehead.

Bill Wetherby, a dry goods clerk, died sud-
denly by getting in range of Roxy Mathew's
sweetest smiles darted across the counter.

Sally Munson diseased without a struggle.
Cause—Dick Fenton's No. 7 patent leather
boots and California solitaire.

Sam Benson, butcher, wounded with a
hoop skirt, but got better; then was struck
plumb dead by a false calf in the Bowery.

Lawrence Peters, aged 60, and for 30 years
a constant bachelor, lived only half an hour,
in great agony, after eating warm apple pies
at Widow Stebbins'.

Frank Hunter, maimed for life, by a black
balmal with an orange stripe in it.—Josh
Billings.

EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE LAMPS.—A most
terrible and fatal kerosene lamp explosion
recently occurred at St. Paul, Minnesota. It
is well that the details of such accidents,
which have become fearfully common, be
made public as a possible warning to others.
All who use kerosene oil should understand
and realize that the first principle of safety
is to burn the pure article—the cheap mix-
tures which are palmed off upon the public
are often exceedingly dangerous. In the sec-
ond place, every individual who ever has oc-
casion to touch a kerosene lamp, or to use
kerosene in any way, should know something
of its nature—at least so much as to refrain
from blowing down the chimney of a lamp
to extinguish it, from filling it or putting it
in order in any way when lighted, from set-
ting a can of oil on a hot stove, or near a fire,
and from pouring the fluid over wood to hasten
the kindling of a fire. Accidents may
occur in other ways, but the means above
mentioned should never be adopted except
when the special object is to blow up the
lamp, or to produce an explosion of some
kind. The explosion already referred to was
caused by a servant attempting to trim a
lighted kerosene lamp. The servant herself,
and the entire room, were almost instantly
wrapped in flames, caused by the sudden ex-
plosion. Those who attempted to extinguish
the fire were severely injured, and the unfor-
tunate servant girl died soon after, from the
effects of the burns she received.

JAY MADISON ROBINSON, book-keeper in
the office of the *Reveille*, at Austin, Nevada,
died in that city recently.

A Beautiful Extract.

We extract the following beautiful passages
from an oration delivered by the late Edward
Everett, at the inauguration of the Dudley
Observatory, at Albany, New York, August
28th, 1856:

"I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take
the early train from Providence to Boston,
and for that purpose rose at two o'clock in
the morning. Everything around was wrap-
ped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken
only by what seemed at that hour the un-
earthly clank and rush of the train. It was
a mild, serene, midsummer's night, the sky
was without a cloud, the winds were hushed.
The moon, then in the last quarter, had just
risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lu-
stre but little affected by her presence. Ju-
piter, two hours high, was the herald of the
day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon,
shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra
sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled
her newly discovered glories from the paled
eye in the south; the steady pointers, far be-
neath the pole, looked meekly up from the
depths of the north to their Sovereign.

"Such was the glorious spectacle as I en-
tered the train. As we proceeded, the timed
approach of twilight became more percepti-
ble; and the intense blue of the sky began
to soften, the smallest stars, like the little
children, went first to rest; the sister beams
of the Pleiades soon melted together; but
the bright constellations of the west and
north remained unchanged. Steadily the
wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of
angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the
scenery of the heavens; the glories of night
dissolved into the glories of the dawn.

"The blue sky now turned more softly
gray; the great watch-stars shut up their
holy eyes; the east began to kindle; faint
streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky;
the whole celestial concave was filled with
the inflowing tides of the morning light,
which came pouring down from above in one
great ocean of radiance, till, at length, as we
reached the Blue Mountains, a flash of purple
fire blazed out from above the horizon, and
turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and leaf
into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds,
the everlasting gates of the morning were
thrown wide open, and the lord of day, ar-
rayed in glories too severe for the gaze of
man, began his state."

DON'T RUSH.—By all means go to Sweet-
water; but don't rush. Take the business
coolly, and don't tear off your shirt in put-
ting on your boots. The country is fast an-
chored and will not slide away; it is part of
the "eternal hills." Its mines will not melt
with the snow, but will remain to bless or vex
the possessors. Do not rush. We recollect
the advice of a Forty-niner, whose ten years'
experience in the mines of California ren-
dered his judgment worthy of attention. He
was an energetic, impressive man, possessed
of that faith that moves mountains. No
rumor of a rich strike ever reached him with-
out meeting with hospitable treatment. He
was a true believer. He had rushed day and
night, early and late, in cold and heat, until
the money fled from his pockets and the hair
fell from his head. He was the original rush-
er, he invented it. Well, this veteran put
the "brake on" after this fashion. "When,"
he said to a party of young and inexperienced
men, "you hear of the discovery of a big
thing, especially at a long distance, go of
course, but go slow. Go as if you were go-
ing to be hanged; hoping and praying that
something may turn up to save you from the
trip. But don't rush." A writer describing
miners' "rushes" on this coast, says: "The
miners, although generally men of rare intel-
ligence as compared with the laborers in other
countries, had vague ideas of the geological
distribution of gold, and the marvelous
amounts dug out by them excited their fancy
so much that they could scarcely have formed
a sound judgment if they had possessed the
information necessary for its basis. Many
believed that there must be some volcanic
source from which the gold had been thrown
up and scattered over the hills, and they
thought that if they could only find that
place, they would have nothing to do but to
shovel up the precious metal and load their
mules with it. More than once, long trains
of pack animals were sent out in the confi-
dent expectation that they would get loads
of gold within a few days. No story was too
extravagant to command attention. Men
who had never made more than a dollar a day
before they came to California, were dissatis-
fied when they were here clearing twenty
dollars, and they were always ready to start
off on some expedition in search of distant
diggings reputed to be rich. Although the
miners of to-day have better ideas of the aurif-
erous deposits than they had sixteen or
eighteen years ago, and no longer expect to
dig up the pure gold by the shovelful, they
are now like they have been since the discov-
ery of the mines, always prepared for migra-
tion to any new field of excitement." Go to
Sweetwater, boys; but don't rush; and some-
thing may happen to save you from the trip.
—Rose River Reveller.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A young lady
advertises in a Cleveland paper for a young
man to act as amanuensis. He must be able
to write and cipher, and when not engaged,
he will be expected to read poetry with feel-
and converse with ease, and be able to play
cribbage and backgammon. He must expect
to be kissed when she is pleased, cuffed when
she is not, but as her temper is acknowledged
to be good, there will probably be more kiss-
ing than cuffing. There's a good chance for
somebody.

DAN RICE, the eminent circus performer,
has given to charitable objects \$1,500,000
during the past 26 years. Let all of his kind
go and do likewise.

A Good Samaritan.

The following letter, which we find in the
San Francisco *Examiner*, demonstrates the
fact that, notwithstanding the general de-
pravity of the age, there are still some good
men left in the world, and not a few of them
reside in Arizona:

"FORT YUMA, December 20, 1867.

EDITOR EXAMINER:—Allow me a place for
a few lines in your excellent paper, to speak
of a noble-hearted man on the Colorado
River in Arizona, Mr. W. B. Rooda. He lives
half way between La Paz and Fort Yuma on
a ranch. It seems as if God had placed this
kind and generous-souled man where he could
most benefit the poor and destitute.

I passed his place from Montana and was
weepled and penniless. I was treated with
the greatest kindness by this gentleman, and
furnished with everything I could wish for
the road, although I had no money to pay
him.

I met with a man and his wife at Mr.
Rooda's who had been saved by him from a
horrible death in the mountains, and he had
dressed them in new clothes and gave them a
home until they could do something for them-
selves.

He is a true Democrat, yet he treats men
of all political persuasions alike. I shall
never forget what he said to me as I gave
him my hand in parting, probably to meet no
more: 'I am sorry you are a Black Republi-
can.' I went on my way thinking of this
very kind, just man. It is so seldom you find
such it led me to open my eyes and see the
injustice of the Radicals. I am no Radical
now, nor will I ever be again.

In conclusion I must say that he is one of
God's chosen spirits who will give comfort
to the traveler, to the destitute, and to all
who need help. G. W. G.

From Los Angeles.

We glean the following items from the Los
Angeles *Nice* of February 21st:

"Captain Silverthorn left this city last
week, in command of the usual number of
wagons, loaded with general merchandise for
Prescott, Arizona Territory, Messrs. Buffum
& Campbell, and Bowers & Brother, being the
principal freighters."

"INDIAN RAID.—We learn from a gentle-
man who arrived here on Tuesday evening
last, from Fort Yuma, that a small train of
three wagons, belonging to Mr. Lager, at Fort
Yuma, was attacked by Indians near the Ma-
riopa Wells, a few days before he left, and
three persons killed, the wagons burned, and
the stock and goods carried off. Among the
killed was David Ward, formerly of this city.
We await with anxiety the particulars and
confirmation of the report."

The above is news to us, and although such
things are of common occurrence in this In-
dian cursed Territory, we hope this is merely
a rumor. Should a mail from south of the
Gila ever again arrive here, we will learn the
truth or falsity of this report.

"NEW CHURCHES.—There are two new
churches being built in this city; one Con-
gregational, and one Methodist. Both are
expected to be finished in a few weeks."

The *Republican* of Feb. 15, furnishes the
following:

"Much interest is now manifested by our
citizens, on the subject of the proposed rail-
road to the coast. Nearly all seem to real-
ize its importance, and from indications of
the public sentiment, a large majority are in favor
of the city and county subscribing to the cap-
ital stock, thus insuring us the completion of
this, to Los Angeles county, most important
work within the year 1868."

THE GULF STREAM AND THE LATE EARTH-
QUAKES.—One of the most noticeable effects
of the late earthquakes in the West Indies, is
said to have been an increase in the velocity
of the current in the Gulf Stream, near the
Florida shore, from three and a half to four
miles per hour—or over fourteen per cent.
The current is now so rapid as to make the
passage of the Key West reefs quite danger-
ous—vessels are almost forced upon them by
the increased current, which there sets up
from the southward and eastward. This in-
crease in the current of the Gulf Stream is
attributed to an upheaving of the ocean bed,
from the region of St. Thomas towards Cuba;
thus to a certain extent, closing up the Mona
passage between San Domingo and Porto
Rico, and also blocking up the windward
channel between Cuba and Hayti. By this
change in the bottom of those seas, a greatly
increased volume of water is forced up through
the old Bahama channel, from whence it
strikes across to the Florida reefs with much
greater violence than formerly. By reference
to a map, it will be seen that Cuba, San Do-
mingo, Porto Rico and the entire group of
islands to the southward and eastward, in-
cluding our new purchase of St. Thomas, are
made up of the more elevated portions of a
submarine mountain chain. It is not at all
unreasonable that a portion of this range
should have been slightly elevated during the
recent convulsion in that region. The result
of such elevation would infallibly produce
such a change as is reported to have occurred
in the velocity of the Gulf Stream, while a
subsidence would produce an opposite effect.
—San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press.

AN Irishman who had left his native coun-
try, and sought an asylum in America because
it was a land of liberty, was attacked on his
first arrival in December, by a furious mastiff.
He stooped to pick up a stone to defend him-
self, but the stone was frozen fast. "By my
soul," says Pat, "what a wretched country,
where the dogs are all let loose and the stones
frozen fast!"



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1868.

To Subscribers.

We will notify our subscribers of the date of expiration of the time for which they shall have paid, and should they not renew their subscriptions, in a reasonable time, they need not expect to receive the paper.

The Apaches.

As the season is now close at hand when, it is hoped, the military will "stir up" our Apache brethren, a few remarks by us on the subject, will, we trust, not be considered foolish, impertinent or out of place. But few white men have ever traveled through the country proper of the Apaches, and we have a great deal to learn in regard to this—the most villainous tribe of Indians on the Continent. We know that when least expected, they always come to see us, and scarcely ever go away without leaving the record of their visit written in blood, on the bosom of Mother Earth, behind them. Upon every road and trail in the Territory can be seen the graves of their victims. Nearly every old resident of the Territory remembers and can tell of scores of raids made by them. Every citizen, almost, has lost at one time or another, all the property possessed by him, and worse, even, than this, his dearest and best friends. True, a great many Apaches have lost their lives in these raids, but we must not reason from this fact, that the spirit of the confederate tribes known as Apaches, has been broken by these losses. On the contrary, the loss of so many warriors has only served to fire anew the Apache heart, and concentrate their undying hostility to the whites. As yet we have encountered only the weakest bands of the nation. The head and front of the tribe has not yet been reached by our pioneers, and it would be the height of folly to lull ourselves into fancied security, and imagine that the power of the tribe was crushed—broken—exhausted. Such is not the fact. Unless God should soon work a miracle upon the tribe, and change them from devils to saints, next spring and summer will see them engaged in their much-loved business of killing and stealing with as much, if not more energy, industry and perseverance than ever before, and we warn our citizens to be on the alert for them. Like us, they cannot always carry on offensive warfare without a cessation of hostilities—in order to agree upon new plans, manufacture weapons, collect war material, and distribute their supplies in the various caves used by them as commissariat.

During the past winter they have not troubled us much, but recently they have given proof positive that though derelict in their attentions to us during the past winter, they are now ready and willing to mash our heads in and steal our horses, mules, etc. They are now well rested, well armed, ready and eager for the fray. The Tontos, Cosninos, Coyoteros, Sierra Blancos and Pinals have counseled with each other—feasted on the animals stolen from us, burned *mescal* together—examined and learned how to use the—to them—strange guns captured from whites whom they have murdered. Like us, they are divided by petty local jealousies, and occasionally two different bands of them engage in a death-struggle for the ownership of a patch of *mescal* land; but upon their great national questions, they are a unit. The Cosninos, Tontos and Pinals, from often coming in contact with the whites, and the Pima and Maricopa Indians, (who, by the way, hate the Apaches worse than we do,) have suffered considerably and are to-day, but mere skeletons of bands or tribes. The Sierra Blancos and Coyoteros, on the contrary, have an idea that they cannot be whipped by the whites. They have been so accustomed to whipping Navajos and Mexicans, that they have come to think themselves the "ruling power," and are to-day, as relentless, as bloodthirsty, overbearing and haughty as when they hung white captives up by the heels and burned their heads to ashes in Apache Pass. Their chiefs, save and except the head chief, Eskelthesela, are as black-hearted as a set of scoundrels as ever went unbung. Cochise, Cochillo Ancho, Miguel and others of them hate the whites, and are backed up in their hatred of us by the two or three thousand warriors whom they command and who are ever ready to spring their bows at a word or a nod from their chiefs. Eskelthesela is old and feeble, and opposed to war with the whites, but, although out of respect to the former deeds of valor enacted by him, he is loved by the tribe, yet he cannot control his Indians, and the other chiefs are always conspiring against him. This band or tribe is the largest in numbers and the most intelligent of the Apache family. They reside in the best por-

tion of Arizona, and, for Indians, live well. We think it an easy matter for them to muster two thousand fighting men. They range over the eastern part of this Territory, and a portion of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Sonora. Their principal villages in Arizona are about two hundred miles almost directly east of Prescott, south of the Mogollone and Sierra Blanco ranges of mountains. Since the abandonment of the Navajo country, the Coyoteros, during the summer and fall months, cross the Navajo line, and hunt and fish in the innumerable valleys and streams on the northern or Little Colorado slope of the aforementioned ranges of mountains. The Tontos, who occupy the country between Prescott and the Coyotero country also ascend the Mogollone mountains during the summer and fall months. As it is, mainly, this latter band that we have been fighting almost all the time since the whites first settled in this part of the Territory, it is well known that their number has decreased considerably, and it is doubtful if, to-day, they can muster over five hundred warriors. The bulk of the Tontos now reside south-east of the settlements on the Rio Verde. Formerly they ranged north of Camp Lincoln, but of late, they scarcely ever construct a village north-west of Fossil creek. We believe they range as far south as Salt river. The Pinals—the most daring band of Apaches—occupy the country south of that occupied by the Coyoteros and Tontos, along the Gila, Salt and San Pedro rivers. We have seen their numbers set down as low as three hundred warriors, but think that 1000 would come nearer the truth. They are now playing themselves off on the soldiers in Tonto Basin as "good Indians" but it is a well known and undisputed fact that parties of them occasionally make raids upon settlements in this vicinity for the purpose of killing and stealing. It is the same old game played by them for the past two or three hundred years, and we hope they will soon play it out or be played out at it.

After the whipping of the Navajo tribe and their removal to the Bosque Redondo reservation in New Mexico, the Coyotero Apaches—the near neighbors and bitter enemies of the Navajos—became afraid that, like the Navajos, they too, might get whipped and starved into subjection, and a portion of them concluded to make a treaty with the commanding officer at Camp Goodwin, while the remainder of them, under Cochise and Francisco, the Butcher, who was afterwards killed at Goodwin for his misdeeds, continued to murder, burn and rob in the most approved Indian style. Nearly 1000 Indians, mostly women and children, and worn-out heathens, were fed out of the Government commissariat, while the Chiefs and braves were killing and stealing. Shortly after this, the Pinals tried to play the "peace" dodge at Camp Grant, on the San Pedro, but the commander at that camp guessing their design "played them out" at it, and did not allow himself to be fooled by the wily savages. The time will come when the Apache will make and live up to a treaty, but that time has not yet arrived. Their almost untamable spirit is not yet sufficiently cowed to make them submissive and honest enough for that purpose. A few sound drubbings, and the destruction of their crops of corn and wheat, would go a great ways towards making them good, peaceable and submissive Indians, but until that is done, the time spent in making treaties with them, and the presents and provisions given to them as bribes to keep the peace, are lost—wasted, and we hope the military authorities will so look upon the matter.

In another article we will say something more about the Indian question, hoping thereby, to enlighten the military commanders, who, we are told, intend to hunt for Apaches the coming spring and summer. It is not our purpose to dictate to or lecture our officers upon the manner and mode of fighting Indians; that is their business, and, of course, they are supposed to know more about it than we do. If not, they will soon learn.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATS.—Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Democrats of Prescott and vicinity. The meeting was very largely attended, and it was apparent that those present were earnest in their desire to do what they could to effect organization. The Democracy of Yavapai county are ready and anxious to organize, and earnestly invite their brethren in the other counties to send delegates to Wickenburg at the time fixed for holding the Convention. It is the wish of every true friend of the Territory, who is not blinded by prejudice or ignorance, that some honest, upright Arizonian, who is interested in the Territory, be placed in nomination for the Delegation. The Democratic Party of Arizona is all powerful, and can elect its nominee, if its members stick together, and do not allow themselves to be hoodwinked into the support of some carpet-bag gentleman who wants to go home to the East in the same manner in which he was imported here—at the expense of Government and the people. There are men in every county who would fill the position of Delegate with credit to themselves and benefit to their fellow-citizens. Let the Convention meet, and put in nomination for the Delegation some citizen of the Territory, and we believe that his election will surely follow.

Reminiscences.

Editor Arizona Miner.—On the 27th day of December, 1866, a party of horsemen were seen entering the Territory of Arizona, at its eastern border. The party consisted of a company of U. S. Cavalry, the lately appointed civil officers of the Territory, and a few "outsiders" or "hangers-on," who were following the "outfit," with a view to the crumls. On the 29th of the same month, the above-mentioned party was assembled at Navajo Springs, forty miles west of Zuni, for the purpose of inaugurating the Territorial Government, which feat was accomplished in the usual way and style by the then Secretary, R. C. McCormick, who delivered to the assembled soldiers, officials, and "hangers-on," a short but very pretty speech (got up for the occasion), and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes amid the shouts of the aforesaid soldiers, officials, and "hangers-on." Then followed a prayer from that distinguished divine, Rev. H. W. Read. The oath of office was then duly administered to each official, and the Government of the Territory of Arizona was in motion, and has been pretty much ever since.

The first proclamation was then read, in English and Spanish, announcing the organization of the Territorial Government.

About this time, Hon. Coles Bashford, a "hanger-on," was appointed Attorney General. Crumb No. 1.

The Government then started for Fort Whipple, a newly established military post, at which place it arrived on the 22d day of January, 1867. Here the first month was spent by the Government in prospecting for rich float and paying ledges. The months of April and May were spent by the Government in taking a "bird's-eye view" of the situation. As early as the 25th of February, steps were taken to elect a Delegate to Congress, for we see from the record that on that day the U. S. Marshal was ordered to count the whites of the Territory. On the 9th of April, while in transit, the Governor issued a proclamation defining the Judicial Districts and assigning the Judges; (as yet, no use for the Attorney General;) and the Government having selected its man for the position, a proclamation was issued, on the 26th day of May, ordering his election; and on the 18th of July said election was held, and the candidate of the Government, C. D. Poston, one of the "ring," was declared duly elected, for the short term. Under the same proclamation, we elected our first Legislature, of the proceedings of which we will speak hereafter. During all this time, however, the Government had not neglected other vital matters. Various paying ledges had been located, and huge monuments erected thereon! All were getting rich in feet! Each fellow, in traveling here and there, had located from one to half a dozen quarter sections of rich agricultural and timber lands. Besides all this, some engaged in commerce. Provisions and clothing were high, flour commanded a very high figure, say \$45 in gold; and Government having quite a supply on hand, which could be spared, it was sold at the above figures to the poor miners—not so much for the cash, as to accommodate! Even here Government did not cease from its labors. A site for a big city was selected; commissioners were appointed; said city was surveyed and mapped out; and then much "monish" was realized, for lots in the aforesaid city sold at good prices. Where the money went to, is a mystery to some people, even at this day. As for myself, I am almost certain that every dollar was paid into the Treasury of the United States; however, some old fogies around town won't believe it.

MORE ANON.

Our Railroad.

A party of surveyors are now camped on the Beale wagon-road, some sixty miles north of Prescott. A few days since, the head of the party sent in several wagons to Camp Whipple, Prescott, for forage, and we believe the wagons have returned with the forage. A correspondent at Hardyville, on the Colorado river, who has worked like a beaver to further the interests of the Railroad Company and Arizona, writes as follows in regard to this party, General Palmer, and the road generally:

HARDYVILLE, March 8, 1868.

Editor Arizona Miner: General Palmer has arrived at San Francisco, and taken the steamer for New York.

Messrs. Schuyler and Holbrook, surveyors, left this place on the 21st of February, en route for Albuquerque. Their object is to patch up the line and make a material improvement near Bill Williams' Mountain. The line will be surveyed further north, and when surveyed, a report will be telegraphed to Washington, so that it may be added to the main report of General Palmer. When this survey is made, the 35th parallel railroad will be permanently located, and maps will be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, so that all locations hereafter made within twenty miles of the line surveyed will be subject to the control of the Railroad Company.

The road is located from Truxton Pass to the Colorado River, a distance of about one hundred miles; the point of crossing fixed; and the road located from the crossing of the Colorado River to Tohachapa Pass, a distance of about two hundred miles. As soon as work is commenced at the crossing of the river, a city will be commenced. Will it be called Needle City?

RAILROAD.

The San Francisco Dispatch (edited by Volney E. Howard) and the Sacramento Reporter (edited by John Bigler) support Gov. Haight for the next Presidency.

Proceedings of a Mass Meeting of the Democracy, at Prescott.

Pursuant to public notice, a mass meeting of the Democracy of the northern portion of Yavapai County assembled at the Court House, in Prescott, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock.

On motion, E. J. Cook was chosen President; J. G. Campbell and J. L. Taylor, Vice Presidents; and F. G. Christie, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of nominating a candidate for Delegate in Congress.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Alsap, Brooks, and Slack, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Pending the report of the Committee, the President, on motion, made an address.

The Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Yavapai County, and, we believe, of the Territory also, are in favor of holding a Territorial Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate in Congress;

AND WHEREAS, From the want of mail facilities and the difficulties of communication between the different parts of the Territory, it is impossible to obtain the sanction of the Democracy as to the time and place for the holding of such Convention early enough to allow the candidate selected time to make the canvass before the election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Yavapai County, in mass meeting assembled, disclaiming all intention to dictate to the Democracy of other counties, but with the hope of their hearty cooperation, do designate the town of Wickenburg, in the county of Yavapai, as the place, and Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1868, as the time, for the holding of said Territorial Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Delegate in Congress, and for such other business as the Convention may deem necessary.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all Democrats in every part of the Territory, and do most earnestly request that they send delegates to said Convention from every county in the same, in the same ratio that the said counties are represented in the lower branch of the Legislature, that is to say: from Pima County, seven delegates; from Yuma County, three delegates; from Mohave County, one delegate; from Pinal County, one delegate; from Yavapai County, six delegates.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Yavapai County pledge themselves to a hearty support of the nominee of the Convention so constituted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Arizona Miner, and that a copy of said proceedings be forwarded to the Southern Arizonian, with a request for its publication, and that a copy be sent to each member of the Democratic Central Committee for the Territory.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to elect three delegates (with alternates) to attend the Convention.

The following delegates were chosen: T. W. Brooks, (H. Syperl, alternate.) A. J. Moore, (J. L. Taylor, alternate.) S. P. May, (J. T. Alsap, alternate.)

On motion of Mr. Platt, the southern portion of the county was requested to select three delegates to the Convention.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. J. COOK, President.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, held on Saturday, March 7th, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His inscrutable wisdom, has removed from our midst, our worthy member John P. Bourke, thereby sundering another link in the chain that binds us together, and

WHEREAS, As we revere and cherish in the memory of our deceased brother, not only a pioneer, but one in whom was embodied all those qualities which characterize the upright citizen, the true friend, the honest man. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the decree of the Divine Will, we mourn our loss as irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathies to the family of our deceased brother, and pray that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" may comfort them in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That this Society wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Society, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to the Arizona Miner for publication.

WM. J. BERRY, President.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Public Meeting in La Paz.

At a meeting of citizens of La Paz and vicinity, held at the American Exchange, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26th, 1868, Judge J. B. Tuttle was elected President and Mr. Charles Gross Secretary.

The President having stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a candidate for Delegate in Congress at the ensuing election, it was unanimously voted that the Hon. Samuel Adams was the choice of the meeting for that position.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. TUTTLE, President.

CHAS. GROSS, Secretary.

The San Bernardino Guardian, of the 20th ultimo, has the following items:

We understand the citizens at Fort Yuma have employed a messenger to bring their mail matter to and from Los Angeles.

Newton Noble's wagons have arrived from La Paz, to load up with merchandise, and return direct.

C. Laubenheimer has passed through here from La Paz, on his way to San Francisco for goods.

A train of Government wagons arrived here from Tucson, and have gone to Drum Barracks. Mr. Keating is in charge as wagon master.

Chief Justice Chase has delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, declining to dismiss the McCord case. The opinion is clear and conclusive as to jurisdiction in the case, and the argument was to have been proceeded with on the first Monday in March. The result in this case will affect the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress.

Prescott Advertisements.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Playing Cards, Stationery, Confectionery, Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,

Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,

Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestic " " " " 37 1/2 cts. 7/8 yard. French Calico, " " " " 37 1/2 " " " American " " " " " 25 " " " "

"A valuable Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

Cash paid for Government vouchers.

D. HENDERSON & CO
Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, Crockery, Clocks, Iron, Nails, Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, Prescott, Arizona. nov2-1f

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO. BANGHART,
J. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 28, 1867.

LOCAL NEWS.

ON THE WAY HOME.—Ed. Bowers and C. W. Stanley are expected to arrive in a day or two. Mr. Stanley has been living in California during the past winter. Mr. Bowers started from this place for San Francisco, about four months ago. He has with him a large quantity of garden seeds, young fruit trees, etc., which he will plant at his place near the Point of Rocks.

CAPTAIN BROWNLOW, and his Company of the Eighth Cavalry, are on their way here from Camp Mohave. Their destination is Camp McDowell.

SILVERTHRO'S train, it is thought, is now at the Colorado river. It may be some ten or twelve days before it arrives here.

The California mail arrived in Prescott, Wednesday evening last. By it we received the Daily Examiner of February 21st. We have been told that the rider said the mails would be brought here regularly but for the fact that the government animals on escort duty are too poor to travel, there being no forage on the road between Hardyville and Prescott.

MILLER'S train is expected in Prescott, from California, the latter part of this month. It has on board goods for Henderson & Co., and Mr. Beardslee, of this place.

WILLIAM RICE, who, of late, has been very sick, is now able to learn, rapidly recovering. He is stopping at the Suttler's Store, Camp Whipple.

JACKSON McCrackin, of Walker's District, head of Lynx creek, was in town during the week. He informed us that owing to mud and snow, the miners were unable to get quartz hauled to their assays. As soon as teams can get around several miners will start in to hauling and grinding ore.

CANADA QUARTZ.—A friend, who has lately received a letter from Canada, showed us, yesterday, a small piece of gold quartz received by him from the "Dominion." The specimen is composed of fine dark crystals, and sulphurates. The writer of the letter, states that a ton of such rock there yields about \$112. It is similar to some quartz seen by us in one or two localities in this county.

ARRIVALS.—I. C. Gray, Capt. Shoupe and N. Beardslee arrived here from California Sunday last. Mr. Beardslee brought a small stock of honey and other good things with him, which he offers for sale at his place of business in the Prescott Hotel Building, Granite street.

PREPARED FOR WAR.—Now that Johnny Apache has opened the campaign, it is proper that every white man in the county should arm himself with a good repeating rifle and a Colt's six shooter. Levi Bashford has on hand several Henry and Wesson's Rifles, Colt's Revolvers, and any quantity of cartridges of all sorts and sizes, which he offers for sale cheap. He can transform a peaceable-looking citizen into a terrible looking warrior in short order at his arsenal on Gurley street, north side of the plaza, Prescott.

FROM WALNUT GROVE.—Fred Henry was in town during this week from the Grove. He reported everything quiet there. A great deal of ground was ploughed up and the farmers were still turning up more.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Be sure and read the new advertisements in to-day's paper. The Treasurer of the county advises his readiness and willingness to redeem certain county warrants.

P. O'Neill, who is well and favorably known in this vicinity, tells his constituents—the public at large—that he is prepared to administer to their wants at the Arizona Hotel in the town of Wickenburg, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. We know O'Neill pretty well—know that he likes good grub—and plenty of it, and feel confident that under his reign the tables of the "Arizona Hotel" will be made to groan under the weight of good eatables he will pile upon them for his guests.

A. H. Peeples, of Wickenburg, one of the best and most ancient of Arizonians, keeps constantly on hand at the "Magnolia" something to reinvigorate distressed and tired-out humanity. His place is splendidly fitted up, and well supplied with good wines, liquors and lager beer. We have tried his medicine, after a fatiguing ride from Prescott to Wickenburg, sometime since, and felt greatly relieved in mind and body immediately thereafter, and advise our friends in this vicinity, when they go to Wickenburg, to call upon A. H. and try his refreshing draughts.

W. D. Fenter, of Desert Station, on the La Paz and Prescott road, advertises the excellence of that route, for the information of teamsters and travellers. It will be seen by a perusal of his advertisement that there need be no more fear of a scarcity of water on the road, as wells which afford plenty of excellent water, are now sunk at short and convenient distances from each other. Stations are also kept at every watering place, where food for men and animals and other necessities can be purchased at reasonable prices. The road itself is one of the best in the United States, and a goodly portion of the trade and travel of Central Arizona passes over it.

INDIANS, AGAIN.—The redskins seem intent upon opening their spring campaign in a vigorous and aggressive manner. On Wednesday night, they made the best "clean-up" at the Sterling that has yet been had in that locality; their "process" beats Reed's all hollow; whereas his only result in the disappearance of quicksilver, they effected the disappearance of grub blankets, and all other movable traps around the institution. Bill Cole, like Mark Tapley, will probably rejoice at this new opportunity of exhibiting a cheerful disposition under difficulties. The marauders also stole a horse from some parties in the vicinity of the Sterling.

On Thursday, as Messrs. Abe Henning and Jake O'Brien were going over the trail from

Prescott to Walnut Grove, they were attacked by a band of fifteen or sixteen Indians, about seven miles from here. The ramrod of Henning's gun was broken by a ball, at the first fire of the Indians. The boys stood their ground, and after a half hour's fight drove the rascals off. They then returned to town, and started for the Grove again yesterday morning. We are glad that no harm befell our friends, and hope that they may not again be disturbed by a visitation of Indian malignity.

The "braves," we hear, have also appeared in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, and confiscated a cow belonging to Mr. Alexander.

W. F. INGALLS, Deputy Surveyor under Surveyor General Upson, is on the way to this Territory. A letter received by Henry Clifford, of this place, from Mr. Upson, states that the Deputy Surveyor will commence operations at Maricopa Wells, and probably come up this way during the summer.

We have not had a mail from south of the Gila for nearly a month. The other day, we were informed that there had not been a day during the winter that Salt river has not been crossed over by men and wagons, at a point fourteen miles above Phoenix, upon a pontoon bridge built by Government. If this is the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is no excuse for failure to cross the mail.

Mining.—All the quartz ledges now being worked upon in this vicinity, promise well. The Placer miners continue to get good pay for their labor, and the utmost confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of our mines. We, this week visited the Big Bug District, examined the Eugenie and Galena mines, which are owned by Gray & Co., and must confess that we found them larger and better than we expected to find them. In our next issue we will give a description of them.

COPPER MINING.—The copper mines on Williams' Fork, on the Colorado river, in Yuma county, this Territory, are, just now, yielding plenty of rich ore, and, in the language of a letter received by us by the last mail, from the Superintendent of one of the mines, "everything there is lovely and pleasing and the goose hangs at a very considerable altitude." There are nearly two hundred men now employed by the Planet, Great Central, and Springfield companies, and next to Wickenburg, it is, we are told, the liveliest camp in the Territory. We are glad of this, and hope the mines will continue to increase in size and richness, until they overshadow those of Lake Superior and Copperopolis.

FROM HARDYVILLE.—THE WALLAPAI PROFESSOR TO WANT PEACE.—A private letter of the 8th instant, received from this place, states that on the 5th instant about sixty Pahi-Ute warriors arrived at Fort Mohave, having with them some of the outside Indians, all anxious to make peace and to have a big talk with Col. Price. These Pahi-Utes again say that the Wallapais are tired of fighting, and would come in, if allowed. Col. Price, not being prepared to fight, concluded to talk, and a Wallapai prisoner was set at liberty, and told to bring in the Wallapais to have a talk, if they want peace. They are expected in, in a few days. It seems to be the Colonel's idea to get them in and disarm them, that is, to take from them the thirty guns which they have stolen or taken from murdered citizens. When this is done the Wallapais will be quite harmless, and easy to manage and soon the road from Hardyville to Prescott will be safe and then our people will get regular mails, and settlers will soon occupy the country.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Brevet-Captain Fechet, Lieutenant Summerville, of Co. B, now at Camp Whipple, Captain Blake, and eighteen or twenty cavalrymen arrived at Camp Whipple from Camp McDowell, on Monday last. Lieut. Carrick, of the Eighth Cavalry, is, we are informed, ordered to join his company, F.

WERNINGER'S TRAIN arrived from La Paz this week, under command of that old war-horse, Tom Goodman. It brought freight for Camp Whipple, and some goods for Gray & Co. It has started back.

COUNTY RECORDER.—The Board of Supervisors of this county has appointed F. G. Christie County Recorder, to hold the office until a successor to John P. Bourke, deceased, is elected and qualified. It is almost needless for us to state that the Board made a good selection, as a better or more competent man for this important position could not be found on the Pacific Coast.

FUNERAL.—On Saturday last, the remains of the late John P. Bourke were followed to the grave by the members of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, and nearly all the citizens of Prescott. The day was a cheerless one, the weather being very bad, the mud almost knee deep, and the snow descending in large flakes; yet our people faltered not in doing their last sad duty to the honored dead.

GEN. ALEXANDER, the new commander of the District of Arizona, is now in town, en route for Fort Yuma, to assume command. He has not, as yet, decided as to the location of his Headquarters, but will select such point as may seem to him, after making himself conversant with the military operations required in that Territory, best adapted for that purpose. He is accompanied by the officers of his staff.—Los Angeles Republican, Feb. 29th.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, at Sacramento, Cal. It is their intention to build a railway connecting with the Western Pacific at Stockton, from the latter place up the San Joaquin Valley, and ultimately to connect with the Southern Pacific at some point in Tulare or San Bernardino county.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature, providing that when either of the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, Benicia, or Oakland, shall donate to the State suitable grounds and buildings, to cost not less than \$400,000, the same shall be declared the Capital of the State.

The Pacific Rolling Mills, of San Francisco, a great enterprise, are nearly completed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.—Resolutions were offered in the Legislature of Missouri, on the 7th ultimo, requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to vote for and use all their influence to secure the passage of an act by Congress granting the same aid to the Kansas road as has been given to the Omaha route, that it may be extended through New Mexico and Arizona to San Francisco, and also form a junction with the Union Pacific in Colorado.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.



La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT.

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells . . . 20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station . . . 27 miles.
From Desert Station to Granite Wash . . . 12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station . . . 10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's . . . 5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's . . . 12 miles.
Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

The Indians are peaceable on the route.
W. D. FENTER.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,

Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.
P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1888. m14.

"MAGNOLIA"

BREWERY AND SALOON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT- fully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1888. m14

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
Office of Treasurer of Yavapai County.
COUNTY WARRANTS NUMBERS 14, 16, and 19, old series, will be paid upon presentation at my office.
Interest will cease from date
WILLIAM CORY, Treasurer.
Prescott, Arizona, March 14, 1888.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN AC- cordance with provisions of Excise Law, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments made in this district on the annual list of taxes for 1888, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott, each day, during business hours, from the twentieth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.
HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor, District of Arizona.
Prescott, March 7, 1887.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

AND . . .

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.
S. E. BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1888.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

THE BEST OF BEEF, AND PORK, always on hand, and for sale, at our shop, on Granite Street,
Prescott, at the following Prices in Greenbacks:
Porter-House and Sirloin Steak, . . . 35 cents per lb.
Chuck Steak, . . . 20 " " "
Boiling Meat, . . . 20 " " "
GUILFORD HATHAWAY,
J. E. G. MITCHELL,
Prescott, February 3, 1888.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET

Opposite the Plaza, . . . Prescott, Arizona.

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints, Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors, Balmoral and Plain Skirting, Shawls, Nubias and Hoods, Silk and Cashmere Cloaks Children's Shoes, Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes, A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics, Flannels, Linen, Blankets, Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts, A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars, Ayers' Medicines, Stationery, etc. Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.
CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.
Prescott, Dec. 27, 1887.

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner.
THEODORE OTTO.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS, CHEESE, BACON, LARD, PICKLES, PORK, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1887.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no 3 m

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO.,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1887.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1887.

BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY AND LETTER PAPER.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

At Rational Prices, at the Prescott Post Office.

PAPERS and PERIODICALS.—A great variety received weekly and sold cheap. Among them are all the leading San Francisco and Sacramento papers, Harper's Monthly and Illustrated Weekly, Chicago Corner, Lehigh's Pictorial, Goddard's Life, Times, National Police Gazette, Banner of Light, and a variety of German Papers. Jan 18.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,



Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

JAMES W. FINE, 14-0m

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1887.

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHNEIDER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.
Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.
JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILLIP SNEIDER.
Prescott, October 5, 1887.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1887.

TO TEAMSTERS.

FOR SALE—A TEN MULE TEAM, with or without Wagon. The Mules are in good order, and the Wagon in good repair. I will exchange Mules and Wagon for good work Cattle. For further information apply to
W. THOMPSON,
Great Central Mine, Williams Fork, Arizona.

R. MEACHAM,

A UCTIONEER,

Prescott, Arizona.

Will attend, personally, to the sale of property of every description, particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders for the MINER, or for the New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

SAN BERNARDINO AGENCY.—F. C. Suhr, news-dealer, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER at San Bernardino, California.

They have a fog in Sitka, Alaska, 300 days out of the year.

Land near Jacksonville, Florida, is offered at fifty cents per acre.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is 71 years old, and is worth \$3,000,000.

By the annexation of St. Thomas we gain the sweet boon of having Santa Anna for a citizen.

A large bed of oysters is said to have been recently discovered within a few hours' sail from the Golden Gate.

ALASKA.—The present population of our new acquisition is said to consist of 700 Americans and 7,000 Russians and half-breeds.

ROSS WINANS, the celebrated millionaire of Baltimore, is 70 years old. He sold \$40,000 worth of milk last year from his farm.

WHITE CALIFORNIA is producing \$45,000,000 in gold, she produces \$80,000,000 in farm products, and \$50,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports the death of the last Revolutionary soldier. The war of 1776, therefore, will hereafter exist only in tradition and history. The last of its living witnesses has disappeared.

The Hon. Albert G. Green, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, died in Cleveland, recently. Mr. G. was the author of the well known song commencing "Old Grimes is Dead, That Good Old Man."

The Times says arrangements are being made for another prize fight between Tommy Chandler and Billy Dwyer. Five hundred dollars forfeit money was put up on Tuesday evening. Time and place not yet named.

Ohio and Kentucky are now united not only by a bridge but by a horse railroad. Cars run across the great bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, starting every ten minutes.

The tallest spire in Europe, the Munster of Strasburg, is 466 feet high; the great pyramid of Cleopas is 489 feet, but is said to be exceeded in height by some of the Australian forest trees.

VERSATILE.—A correspondent offers his services as a letter-writer and warrants the epistles to "start a parent's tear, stir the expiring embers of waning affection, and awaken the full ecstasy of a lover's heart."

A MAMMOTH WELL.—The chief supply of water for the city of Cairo, in Egypt, is derived from a single well of mammoth proportions—300 feet deep and fifteen feet in diameter. Mules are employed day and night in raising water from this well.

A YANKEEISM.—"Gentlemen," said a peddler, "these razors were made in a cave, by the light of a diamond, in Andalusia, Spain. They can cut as quick as thought, and are as bright as the morning star. Lay them under your pillow at night, and you will be clean shaved in the morning."

PRUDENT WIFE.—"I shall die happy," said the expiring husband to the wife, who was weeping most dutifully by the bedside, "if you will only promise not to marry that object of my unceasing jealousy, your cousin John." "Make yourself quite easy," said the expectant widow, "I am engaged to his brother."

Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is ready to prove his doctrine orthodox, at ten paces, if his language is to receive the usual interpretation. "If any man don't believe what I say he knows where I live." Such are his words used in a convocation of Presbyterian divines assembled at Philadelphia.

The New Reconstruction Bill, the peculiar feature of which we believe is that, it places the entire control of the military districts of the South under the command of Gen. Grant, without responsibility or reference to the President, has passed the lower House of Congress, by a vote of 123 to 45.

DENVER has voted for taking \$500,000 bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for a branch line. Her people were urged to come promptly up to their duty, as General Dodge requested. The county cast 1,251 votes, of which 1,203 were for the bonds and the railroad.

A NOBLE ANSWER.—A kind hearted lady was once reproved quite sharply by a friend for giving money to a stranger, who seemed to be very poor, when he asked for charity. "Suppose he spends the money for rum?" said the suspicious friend. The quick and noble answer was, "If you must suppose at all, why not suppose that he will spend the money for bread? Why suppose evil when you may suppose what is good and noble?"

RAILROAD MATTERS AT JEFFERSON CITY. Members from Southwest Missouri, held a caucus on the night of the 16th, and agreed upon a course of policy to be pursued, in regard to what is known as the Southern Branch of the Pacific Railroad, recently forfeited by Gen. Fremont and his associates. The plan is to sell the road again for one million of dollars, to be paid back to the purchasers in installments by the State, as fast as the road is extended.

THE BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.—Boil a pint bowl full of hops in two gallons of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of flour, one of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of salt. No yeast is required to raise it. Let it stand three days in a warm place, and it will then begin to foam. Then boil three pounds of potatoes, mash fine, and add them to the yeast, and stir the whole together; then put it into a jug and cork tight, and set in a cool place. It should be made at least two weeks before using, and it will keep good any length of time and grow better all the while. A small teaspoonful is sufficient for six loaves of bread. When this is gone, make a new jug full in the same way, and keep it corked tight, and you need never go to the brewer's or baker's for yeast. Since writing the above, my wife opened a large bottle full of this yeast, that had been sealed and put in the cellar for more than a year, and the usual quantity raised her bread splendidly.—*Rural New Yorker.*

TONICS.—They make one feel better—for a while give us an appetite for more than we can digest, and it being imperfectly digested, the blood which it makes is not only imperfect as to quality, it is too great in quantity; but it is in the body, and must crowd itself somewhere, always selecting the weaker part, which in most cases is the head! very natural, that—and there is headache, dullness; having no appetite, people usually bethink themselves of tonics, the reckless take wine or brandy, or vulgar beer; the conscientious do worse and take physic, calling it bitters, tansy, dogwood, quinine, and such. If you have no appetite, eat nothing till you do; do not attempt to whet it up by stimulating food, by exciting drinks, or forcing tonics, but bring it about in a natural way, by moderate and continuous exercise.

CHEMISTRY has just revealed one of the causes which may lead to the deterioration of bottled wines, and this, strange to say, is the glass the bottles are made of. Glass, we all know, is a combination of silica or white sand with either soda or potash. Now this combination is effected in large crucibles and powerful furnaces which require an immense amount of fuel, an article forming consequently an important item in the prime cost of glass. The more, however, we increase the proportion of alkali, the less is the heat required for the fusion of the mass; and hence the tendency to effect a saving of fuel by this means. This advantage, it has now been proved, is not without its serious drawback; for the glass so obtained is subject to dissolution, in the long run, by the fluids it contains, especially by wines, which are always, more or less, charged with tartaric acid. It is thus glass will soon become opaque, and contribute to the wine it holds, certain ingredients, rendering them quite unfit to drink.

A SUNDAY PAPER IN TROUBLE.—The Troy (N. Y.) Sunday Herald published a matrimonial paragraph, which was pronounced "fictitious and slanderous" by the parties whose names were mentioned. The paragraph appeared in the Herald on Sunday. On Monday morning the brother of the young lady involved in the scandal, appeared in the Herald office and thrashed the editor. On Wednesday the editor was arrested for libel, and locked up in the Cohoes jail. What further troubles awaited the persecuted purveyor of Sunday news we do not know, inasmuch as the Troy papers of Thursday have not yet come to hand.

A LETTER has been safely delivered to the person to whom it was addressed in Iowa, which had, besides the usual superscription, these words: "There is a ten-dollar bill folded in this letter, and if you want it worse than my mother does, take it."

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the OLD DEMOCRATIC EXETER through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage. That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing this is by means of newspapers; and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party, and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty-Six Columns of original and well selected matter, Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

Astian Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. McCARTNEY, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.
Geo. F. Hooper & Co.,
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.**

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,
The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.
GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

F. C. SUHR,
San Bernardino, California,
... DEALER IN ...
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Books, Stationery, Albums,
Newspapers, Novels,
Musical Instruments,
Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Notions, &c.

MY STOCK, WHICH IS ENTIRELY
new, comprises the greatest variety of Goods to be found south of San Francisco. Particular attention paid to orders from Arizona. Small packages, securely packed, sent to any part of the Territory through the U. S. Mails, in large quantities, according to direction of purchaser. All orders, to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash. Greenbacks taken at 75 cents, as payment for goods. Money, in registered letters, at my risk.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds!
Garden and Flower Seeds of superior quality on hand, and constantly receiving.
Address, plainly, "F. C. SUHR,
San Bernardino, Cal."

J. COLDWATER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE
BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS
Published in the East, and also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.
First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
nov30

ARIZONA MINER
Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—
Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—
IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.
Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

500,000 SHINGLES
FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1/2 miles south of Prescott.
dec7

Wickenburg.
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!
A. BARNETT,
TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORM-
ing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his
NEW ADOBE STORE,
In the Town of
WICKENBURG,
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Tobacco, etc.,
Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.
Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.
A. BARNETT.
Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD
Judicial District, in and for the County of
Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona

John P. Osborn, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee.—Defendants.
Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, (\$866.00) being a balance due upon a certain promissory note for one thousand three hundred thirty-three and thirty-three one hundredths dollars, drawn, executed and delivered by the defendant Lewis Rogers, bearing date of October 20th, 1866, and payable on or before the first day of November, 1867, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from date until paid.
Also for the foreclosure of a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by the defendant, Lewis Rogers, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1866, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, to secure the payment of said note, with other notes, more particularly mentioned and set forth in the complaint, and to which reference is hereby made.

And, also, that the defendants, John M. Rountree and N. Beardslee, be barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption of other interest in the mortgaged premises accreted since the lien of plaintiff's mortgage.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, and for costs and disbursements herein made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, in and for said county and Territory, this 27th day of January, [L. S.]
A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD
Judicial District, in and for the County of
Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona

Jacob O'Brien, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.
Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and ten dollars (\$610.00), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill".
Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Legal Advertisements.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD
Judicial District, in and for the County of
Yavapai and Territory of Arizona

W. F. Banning, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.
Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.
You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-three and 40/100 dollars (\$423 40/100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a miner and laborer in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill".

Also, work done in opening certain mines adjacent thereto, and belonging to said company, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mine".
And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the said described property, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD
Judicial District, in and for the County of
Yavapai and Territory of Arizona

Stephen Z. Clark, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.
Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and eighty-two and 80/100 dollars (\$682 80/100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill".

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD
Judicial District, in and for the County of
Yavapai and Territory of Arizona

John Raible, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.
Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred and eighty-two and 80/100 dollars (\$582 80/100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill".
And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Arizona Miner.

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Probate Judge, HENRIKIAN BROOKS.
District Attorney, ROBERT F. PLATT.
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, JOHN P. BURKE.
County Treasurer, WILLIAM GORDY.
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Gideon Cornell, John G. Campbell, F. H. Wunderlich.
Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel E. Blair, George W. Barnard.

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

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Secretary, James P. Carter.
Assistant Secretary, William H. Ford.
Chief Justice, William F. Turner.
Associate Justice, Henry T. Backus.
Surveyor General, Harley H. Carter.
Marshal, Laurens Upson.
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Edward Phelps.
Assessor of Internal Revenue, George W. Dent.
Collector, Henry A. Bigelow.
Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor, James Grant.
Treasurer, John B Allen.
Adjutant-General, William H. Garvin.
Delegate in Congress, Cotes Bashford.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

H. W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona.

S. E. BLAIR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

M. R. PLATT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

G. H. OURY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

E. DARLING,

PIONEER

Drug Store,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

Letter from Camp O'Connell.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

CAMP O'CONNELL, A. T.

March 1st, 1868.

My last writing was before the flood, so I hope you and Prescott are still remaining above water. We have had rain on and off since the middle of December up to within a week ago, and it is difficult to even keep the command in provisions, as the Verde and other creeks have been impassable for weeks at a time. At present, the weather is dry and stormy. Fresh beef has been scarce here of late, as no cattle could cross either the Gila or Salt rivers. Our camp is in Sunflower valley, thirty-two miles from Camp McDowell, and about ten from Reno. The road is three miles from this camp, which leaves about seven miles of road to be made; but these seven are over a mountain, and it will take a long time yet. We have had 80 recruits for the two Companies, and two commissioned officers, so our force is enlarged considerably. Lieut. DuBois is gone, on sick leave, and Major Mills is gone, on leave of absence, for six months; in the latter we have lost the best officer we had. General Devin paid a visit to the camp some time ago, and lately we had Major Clendenin, who had quite a talk with our Indian neighbors. He invited the chief out to Tonto creek to take a look at that valley, but the latter declined, as the Major was mounted, and he had no steed to take him. The chief was asked the reason of their robbing and murdering Americans, and said in reply, that what the Americans had the Indians were sadly in need of, and had no other way to get it. The Major said they had the same chances as any one else, and had no excuse whatever. The chief said if they settled anywhere they were sure to be killed or driven out, and could neither farm nor raise stock on this account, but if the Americans gave them protection they would soon show how willing they were to work, and live honestly. They were told they could have the chance. Their conduct with us has been very good, and they have assisted in pointing out the best way to run the road, and in many ways saved labor and time. They have returned stray animals and given up three Mexican boys—whom they had held captive, and are selling their firearms, composed of seven-shooters, double-barreled rifles, shot-guns and revolvers. At present they are kept in their place, and so are the soldiers; we are as military as a three cocked hat, and all are better satisfied. This chief is a spiritualist—beats any man in the States. Says he goes up on the lightning and has been speaking with Americans above, who are quiet people there, and was advised by them to settle down and love their American brothers. Says he can order as much rain as he wishes, and has killed bad Indians by lightning. His Indian neighbors send for him when they require rain on their crops. He offered to give us ocular demonstrations for all this, but of course was not allowed—has a bed no man can sit on without being blown to atoms, etc.

No Prescott mail here for the last month. No California mail for the last six weeks, so we have to coin our own news. Two Wick-enburg gentlemen have been here looking for stolen animals; by whom I send this. Capt. Carr and Company have not arrived from their surveying expedition, and some thoughts of foul play are entertained.

Mr. Whitlow has arrived here with a load of goods and occupies the position of Sutler. Mr. Kippen, Sutler at McDowell, dropped dead a few days ago.

EXPENSIVE BUILDINGS.—The Park Bank building in Broadway, adjoining the Herald office, now approaching completion, is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest edifice in the country. But a few months ago the Herald building was one of the grandest-looking edifices in its neighborhood; to-day along side of the Park Bank, with its massive ornamentation of white marble, it is quite dwarfed. The cost of this building is estimated at \$420,000. This sum includes the cost of the land.

The foundations have been in progress for several months of a building that will surpass in grandeur the Park Bank as much as the latter building surpasses its neighbors. This building is to be erected by the New York Life Insurance Company, and will cost one million of dollars. Its exterior will be very imposing, the design being taken from the Temple of the Brethren at Athens. The material used will be white marble, of course, brown stone having gone out of fashion for public edifices; as it ought to for private dwellings. The facade of this building will, like the Park Bank, be profusely decorated with pilasters, columns, cornices, etc., in the Ionic order, and will be of massive proportions. —N. Y. correspondent Bulletin.

A COLORED barber is said to be the attraction among the married women of Lee, Massachusetts, and his shop is the midnight rendezvous for the wife of at least one respectable white man, much to his discomfort and her discredit.

NATIONAL RAILROADS.—Those who are engaged in the construction of railroads across the continent, should for their own safety and profit, take a broad, national and practical view of the matter. It involves the prosperity of the entire State of California; including San Francisco, now the principal seaport of the Pacific Coast. It is but quite recently that one of the principal papers of San Francisco, expressed the conviction that "two great cities of the future will be, one on Puget Sound, and the other on Lake Superior, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad, sure to be built, will build them." This was said in view of the recent action had in Congress, indicating a determination to build that road, and is undoubtedly true. If the Northern Pacific Railroad will build these cities, will not the Southern Pacific Railroad build two others, one on our Southern coast and another at some point on the Mississippi. That this road will be built there is no reasonable doubt. General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, lately in charge of the survey of the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters at St. Louis, from Fort Mohave, Arizona, December 28th, that he has surveyed a good line to the Colorado river, on the 35th parallel, below the head of navigation, at an excellent bridging point south of Fort Mohave, about 1,370 miles from Kansas City, and 560 miles south of San Francisco. This would naturally carry the line to San Diego, even should a road be built up the coast to San Francisco. General Palmer says: "Between Albuquerque and Colorado river, the route lies through, or immediately adjacent to extensive pine forests. I have seen no snow except two thousand feet above our highest summit. Our animals found good grazing ground all the way. There has been no frost here, and the trees are still green, with no evidence of winter. I am satisfied that with the facilities offered by the Colorado river, the mild climate, the abundant timber, and productive soil on this route, the whole line can be completed in four years." —Oroville (Cal.) Record.

The route of this road passes to the north of Prescott, some 50 or 60 miles, and, if General Palmer and the Company do not change their minds, the road will run direct to San Francisco.

DIET BY MEDICINE.—Dr. O. W. Holmes, no less noted as a physician than as a poet and wit, makes the following remarks upon this subject in "Border Lines":

"I cannot help believing that medical curative treatment will by and by resolve itself in great measure into modifications of the food, swallowed and breathed, and of the natural stimuli, and that less will be expected from specifics and noxious disturbing agents either alien or assimilable. The noted mineral waters containing iron, sulphur, carbonic acid, supply nutritious or stimulating materials to the body as much as phosphate of lime and ammoniacal compounds do to the cereal plants. The effects of a milk and vegetable diet, of gluten bread and diabetes, of cod-liver oil in phthisis, even of such audacious innovations as the water-cure and the grape-cure, are only hints of what will be accomplished when we have learned to discover what organic elements are deficient or in excess in a case of chronic disease, and the best way of correcting the abnormal condition, just as an agriculturist ascertains the wants of his crops and modifies the composition of his soil. In acute febrile diseases we have long ago discovered that far above all drug-medication is the use of mild liquid diet in the period of excitement, and of stimulant and nutritious food in that of exhaustion. Hippocrates himself was as particular about his barley-pitman as any Florence Nightingale of our time could be.

The present generation will make a vast stride forward, as I believe, in the direction of treatment by natural rather than violent agencies. What is it that makes the reputation of Sydenham, as the chief of English physicians? His prescriptions consisted principally of simples. An aperient or an opiate, a 'cardiac' or a tonic, may be more commonly found in the midst of a somewhat fantastic miscellany of garden herbs. It was not by his pharmaceutical prescriptions that he gained his great name. It was by daring to order fresh air to small-pox patients, and riding on horseback for consumptives, in place of the smothering system, and the noxious and often loathsome rubbish of the established schools."

FRED. DOUGLASS TO HIS PEOPLE.—In a late speech at Akron, Ohio, Fred. Douglass, addressing the colored people, told them that the government emancipated the negroes as a matter of policy, and not from any Christian motive of right and justice, and that they had no more reason to be thankful to the government for their freedom than had the Hebrews to feel thankful to Pharaoh for their deliverance from bondage. Douglass said that although it was possible that, naturally, the colored men were equal to the white, they were not so practically, and that they must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before being allowed all the rights and privileges of the white man. He added that they were now on probation, and if fifteen years hence found them as they now are, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—The following well told truth is from the Chicago Republican: "Whether the people will or not, the local paper is their representative abroad, their ambassador in foreign parts, by which they must be judged. Let them then take a patriotic interest in giving it news; co-operation and patronage, like every other duty performed, it will pay in the long run."

VOLCANOES UNDER THE MISSISSIPPI.—The examination of the mud cones on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, lately made by Professor Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, under the authority of the Smithsonian Institution, was, in part, laid before the Academy of Sciences, at its last meeting. These cones were found in various conditions in various portions of the bar, from the outer edge to the inner, generally in clusters, and were the only earth which seemed to be firm. These cones, when fresh and new, were thought to be a species of volcano, throwing forth salt water, though located in the midst of fresh, and gas. The latter was caught and burned with readiness. There were craters formed upon and within them as clearly as in the lava-vomiting volcanic mountains. When these craters ceased to be active, the cones disintegrated and fell away. The products of the cones are to be the subject of chemical and microscopical examinations. —New Orleans Picayune.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—Commissioner Welles, in his second annual report, says that the National expenses can and should be reduced from their present extent of about \$372,000,000, to \$280,000,000—thus effecting a saving of \$92,000,000. Of this saving, he proposes to cut off \$32,000,000 from the taxes of the people, by remitting altogether the tax on cotton and all manufactured articles, except spirits and tobacco. The balance—\$60,000,000—he would have go towards decreasing the principal of the National debt.

REMOVING STAINS.—All clothes subject to be stained, such as table linens, napkins, children's clothes, towels, etc., ought to be examined before being put into any wash mixture or soap suds, as these render the stain permanent. Many stains will yield to good washing in pure soft warm water. Alcohol will remove almost any stain or iron mold, or mildew, may be removed by dipping in a moderately strong citric acid, then covered with salt and kept in the sun. This may require to be repeated several times, but with us has never failed. —Country Gentleman.

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Mr. Norton's marvellous invention for discovering the existence of water on the most arid land, is attracting immense attention in Paris, and experiments are daily made with it in the neighborhood of Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has purchased the machine, and personally superintends the experiments going on in the Park of St. Cloud. The instrument consists of a long iron tube, terminating in a sharp point, which, forced into the ground, has never failed within twenty-two minutes to bring water to the surface. —Paris Correspondence.

The above mentioned "Machine" is the Avery Tube Well and Pump. It is really a most important and valuable invention.

A GIGANTIC HOAX.—Some miserable wretch recently played a hoax on one of the most aristocratic ladies in Boston by inserting an advertisement that fifty cats were wanted at her address at a certain hour, for which she would pay two dollars apiece. In consequence, at the appointed time the house was beset by some two hundred boys and cats. Nor was this all. Carpenters, plumbers, masons and gasfitters were ordered there to do certain jobs, grocers and dry goods merchants were ordered to bring samples of their wares, and a hearse was ordered for the burial of a child. As a finisher invitations were sent to the most fashionable people in Boston for an evening party. The lady, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, was driven nearly distracted, and the wretch had a good time.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We often hear ladies express a desire to know how the gloss is produced on new linen bosoms, etc., and in order to gratify them, subjoin the following recipe:

"Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the strength you desire; let it stand all night, and in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clear bottle, and cork it for use. A tablespoonful of this gum water, stirred into a pint of starch, will give lawns, either white or colored, a look of newness, to which nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION OF Tennessee "warmly endorses the administration of Andrew Johnson, and declares that the government was established to give protection and political rights, and to secure the material interests of the white race, and should be so administered. They propose to vote with the Democratic party, and declare that Andrew Johnson is the choice of the Democratic conservative people of Tennessee for the next President."

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN.—The following is the order in which the original thirteen States adopted the Constitution of the United States. According to a provision in the Constitution it became binding upon the States ratifying it when adopted by nine States. New Hampshire was the important ninth State:

1. Delaware, December 7, 1787.
2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787.
4. Georgia, January 2, 1788.
5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
6. Massachusetts, February 7, 1788.
7. Maryland, April 28, 1788.
8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
10. Virginia, June 25, 1788.
11. New York, July 26, 1788.
12. North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
13. Rhode Island, May 27, 1790.

A BAD SHOWING.—The finale of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant, an abstract of which has come to hand, serves only to place the General in a still more unfavorable light before the world. In addition to the President's own version of the matter, the testimony of five Cabinet Ministers is given to show that the General has been guilty of "unpardonable double-dealing—that he promised the President one thing, and performed another. While we had never entertained any exalted opinion of General Grant's capacities as a politician and statesman, we had come to look, with great respect upon his character and reputation as a man and soldier. It is sad to learn that one who has occupied so glorious a position in the eyes of the Nation has dimmed his honorable record by an act of studied prevarication which can never be effaced. That he did this will, felly and of his own volition, we do not believe. He was undoubtedly impelled thereto by the careful manœuvres of shrewd politicians, who wished to destroy his chances for the Presidency in order that Chase or Stanton may become the Republican candidate for the position." —S. F. Call.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, it is said, contemplate building a bridge across the Bay, to extend from Hunter's Point to the Alameda shore, and are awaiting a franchise from the State to enable them to commence the work. The Company ask a bridge franchise, for a term of years, for a railroad and toll bridge over the route above mentioned. It is intended to build the bridge about 125 feet wide, with a double railroad track, double thoroughfare for vehicles, and also a double walk for pedestrians, with the proper turnouts, etc. On the line of the bridge it is proposed to erect booths and saloons, and to make the bridge a popular resort for moonlight promenades. The length of the bridge will be from four to five miles, and its estimated cost is \$5,250,000. —San Francisco Paper.

PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION. We have before us the proposed Legislative memorial to Congress in relation to Chinese immigration. It is a terse argumentative appeal to the National Legislature to take steps to prevent a further increase of the Chinese population of this State, and our Legislature will be false to the people it represents if it fails to adopt it. Opposition to Chinese immigration was one of the issues at the last election, and the people were emphatic in the expression of their opinions that effective steps should be taken in that direction. Congress alone can take effective action in the premises, but the Legislature can memorialize, and it should do so. —S. F. Call.

MR. CRAIGIN, of New Hampshire "would impose no qualifications on suffrage but what God had given to each sane citizen not convicted of crime." The question then is, why does Mr. Craigin put in a brace of qualifications in his very sentence eulogizing "universal" suffrage? If suffrage be a gift from Heaven, conferred on men as human beings, and not a political prerogative conferred by society for its own preservation and welfare, why take it from any human being? The fact is that the loose talk of suffrage is a God-given right leads into palpable absurdities, and when suffrage is denied to a lunatic because he is incompetent to exercise it, the whole argument for "universal suffrage disappears." —N. Y. Times.

THE SITUATION.—One Sunday morning in autumn, Father Searl brought his breeches down from the garret, but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he dispersed the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scripture to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced, the more it stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!"

In Virginia City, Nev., a poor widow, in overhauling an old vest of her husband, who had recently died, found a dusty paper in the pocket, which, on examination, proved to be the deed of three feet of the celebrated Savage claim. The Secretary of the Company informed her it was genuine, and that \$1,800 dividends were due on it. She received the money, sold the dusty paper, and went to her home and friends in the East.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in the case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle, till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

COLERIDGE was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through a street, he was accosted by a would-be wit: "Hi say, do you know what happened to Balaam?" Came an answer sharp and quick: "The same as happened to me. An ass spoke to him!"

Some time ago a cow ran in front of a train in Indiana, and threw it from the track, causing the injury of several persons. The railroad company sued the owner of the cow and recovered \$4,000 damages. On an appeal, the Supreme Court of that State has affirmed the verdict.

Dubuque is the largest town in Iowa, and has 20,000 inhabitants. Then follows Davenport with 17,000, Des Moines with 12,000, and Burlington with 11,000.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers of Attorney, etc., for sale at the Mines Office.



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, Editor.

PRESOTT:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1868.

Mining News.

Big Bug District.—Last week, in company with Messrs. Gray, Wunderlich, Allen, and Coulter, we made a trip to Big Bug, and made a careful examination of several of the mines in that district. The tunnel on the Eugene lode was run in about 150 feet on the vein, which in no one place is less than six feet wide. The amount of rock taken out of this tunnel is immense, and if it pays fifteen or twenty dollars to the ton, we consider it the biggest thing in the mountains. In some places, the Eugene is over ten feet wide, all solid quartz and sulphurets. We next visited the Galena mine, and were lowered sixty feet into the 100-foot shaft. At the depth of sixty feet, a drift is run in upon the ledge a distance of about twenty feet, and we were more surprised than ever at beholding a solid, well-defined ledge of quartz and sulphurets six feet in thickness, with nice, smooth case-walls of talcose slate. We had an idea, derived from some source, that this ledge was not over two or three feet in thickness, but we know better now. The sulphurets in this mine resemble those found in the Sterling lode, and small lots of them, worked in San Francisco, have yielded from three to four hundred dollars to the ton. There are three shafts upon this mine. For richness of its rock, evenness in width of vein, and perpendicularity and beauty of case-walls, the Galena lode beats any other we have seen in a long time. We stayed over night at the mill of Gray & Co., and partook of the excellent fare spread before us by that chief of cooks, Nick Lacoche. We could not help contrasting the manner in which the employees of Gray & Co. now live with the way in which we used to live upon the same spot on which their nice lumber kitchen and dining-room now stand. In those days, a mess of beans, or a venison steak, was the greatest luxury of the table; now, meats and vegetables of all kinds, eggs, pastry, and other good things, are as common on their table as beans used to be on our plate. Mr. Gray informed us that until he could find a competent mill-man to take charge of and run his mill, he would not again start it to running. He thinks he will find the man he wants soon. He has lost thousands of dollars through the incompetency of one man, and although we would like to see the mill running and work upon the lodes progressing, we cannot blame him for not working one until he can get Mr. Kusel, or some other competent man. Thousands of dollars have been run into the creek by the former Superintendent of the mine. When the mill starts again, it will start to run, not to experiment.

On our way home, we passed close to the Dividend mine, and found John A. Rush assorting and handling rock to the mill. It will not be long before a clean-up will be made, and all connected with it are strong in the faith that the Dividend will pay.

The placer miners at work in the district were doing very well. Lewis & Thomas have the richest and best placer claims there. Smith & Berry are sinking a shaft on their lode. The rock is very rich.

Hassayampa District.—The shaft on the Chase lode is now down 75 feet. The vein is six feet wide, and the rock is very rich. Mr. Curtis showed us some pieces of the rock, the other day, which contained a great deal of gold.

Frank Albers and F. Hammond have been engaged in sinking decomposed matter out of the Chloride lode. In one day's run they took out \$27.

The Colorado company are doing well—making fair wages. Jim Anderson, Tom McWilliams and Chris. Bentele are working a bar on the creek, below Kirkland's arastras. The bar was ground-sluiced by the winter floods, which left about three feet of dirt on it, that pays, from top to bottom, about three cents to the pan.

The England gulch, near Prescott, continues to pay fair wages.

Walker's District.—Two or three water-wheels are now running, and considerable rock is being crushed. Up to the time of the latest news from there, none of the companies had made a clean-up; consequently, we cannot inform our readers how much money the miners are making. Alfred Shupp, who came to town during the early part of the week, told us that all the arastras men were crushing good rock.

The placer miners are making six and eight dollars a day.

Lower Lynx Creek.—Little & Taylor are panning away. We have not learned how they are doing.

Some ten or a dozen Mexican miners came into town from the diggings this week, and from the manner in which they hung their gold dust around, we take it that they have been doing extremely well.

Wickenburg.—Manasseh and Griffin, who arrived here from Wickenburg on Thursday evening, have told us that both mills were grinding away, night and day. The Wickenburg five-stamp mill was clearing about \$1,000 per week.

Exciting Eastern News.—A delegation from the House of Representatives, recently appeared in the Senate and, in the name of the House and "all the people of the United States, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors." Thad. Stevens and Bingham were the principal actors in this revolutionary drama. We have not space to say much upon this matter, and as the discussions upon it in the House are published in full in the San Francisco weeklies of the 20th ult., our readers, no doubt, have read the arguments pro and con ere this. We are no admirer of Andrew Johnson, and so long as the liberties of the country were not endangered by a war of words and childish acts between him and the Jacobins, we scarcely cared which party came out ahead, but now that the Dantons, Mirabeaus and Robespierres of the Radical Directory aim to throttle liberty by decapitating Andrew Johnson, the defender of the peoples' rights, we hope the people will arise in their might and put a stop to the disgraceful scenes now being enacted in Washington. It is said that the people of the Atlantic States are dreadfully excited over the matter, and there is no telling where, when or how it will end.

Letter from Tucson.—The editor of the *Arizona*, in a recent issue of his paper, writes about our not publishing a certain letter written to us from his town by a former resident of Prescott. We beg to inform the editor that this letter did not reach us till Monday last, it having been detained, with the balance of the Pima mail, south of Salt river, for nearly two months. It is from J. W. Beebe, a gentleman who followed the officials to Tucson, and who, of course, paints a bright and fanciful picture of his new love. The whole gist of the letter is to the effect that there are more American inhabitants in Tucson than in Prescott, and more money and more enterprise. Well, there may be more Americans in Tucson than here, counting soldiers, army contractors, etc.; but it must be borne in mind that Prescott is not the only town or settlement in Yavapai county. There are several other towns which contain nearly as large a population as Prescott, and scores of mining and agricultural settlements, each one of which contains from eight to fifty inhabitants. As to enterprise, we would merely remark that, as a general thing, the people of Mexican towns have more energy than those of American towns—in a horn. About money matters in Tucson we know nothing, and as Mr. Beebe and the editor of the *Arizona* do not agree in their statements of the monetary affairs of their burg, it is impossible for us to know which of them reports correctly. For instance, Mr. Beebe says there is plenty of money in Tucson, while the *Arizona* says:

"The presence of the Paymaster has not seemed to make any perceptible difference in the financial affairs, and a great scarcity of currency is the almost universal cry. There is a greater scarcity of currency bills of the denominations ones and twos than of larger denominations, also a great scarcity of fractional currency."

ARIZONA is a remarkable Territory. It has a traditional and historic prestige, aboriginal and Spanish. The early missionaries of Spain traveled into it from Mexico, and in its *mesas* and valleys found evidences of a bygone civilization and a departed people, such as the ethnologists have loved to speculate about. Those adventurous priests and their companions left traces of their own presence in adobe ruins and broken canals. Such facts would have vouched for the fertility of the soil of Arizona, if our pioneers had not sufficiently discovered it for themselves. The Territory has as much arable land as New York, and is three times as large as our Empire State. It produces cotton and corn abundantly, and all the vegetables we are accustomed to, its latitude being about that of Virginia. It is divided into four huge counties: Pima, (three times as large as New Jersey,) Yuma, Mohave, and Yavapai, and the old Mexico-Spanish town of Tucson is the capital. It has gold mines which machinery will make productive, and possesses altogether the noblest outlines, rudiments, features, and stamina of a sovereign State of the first order.

We find the above in the New York *Times*, the ablest and staunchest conservative paper in the Union. With the single exception of giving Pima county the first place in size, the account of Arizona is true and correct. Yavapai county is the largest county in the Territory. We suppose the editor takes it for granted that Pah-Ute county is now in Nevada.

FROM LA PAZ.—A private letter dated the 7th inst., has been received by a gentleman of this place, from a friend at La Paz, which states that report was current in La Paz, on the 7th, that the Apache-Mohave Indians had all left the reservation, and started for the mountains, taking with them about fifty head of Government cattle. The letter states that the Superintendent immediately sent a party after them. This news was not written for fact, it was simply rumored that such was the fact, and the writer of the letter seemed to think that the news would prove to be false.

The steamer *Cocopah* was expected to arrive on the 8th instant.

We clip the following items from the San Bernardino *Guardian* of March 7th:

We have been informed that the postmaster at Tucson has entered into a contract for carrying the mails from that city to Fort Yuma. The first mail under the new contract was brought through this week. A military express, we believe, carries the mail from the Fort to San Diego.

Gen. Alexander, Capt. Bainbridge and a party of subalterns, arrived here during the week from San Francisco, on their way to Arizona. We understand that General Alexander is to take command at Camp McDowell; that Capt. Bainbridge is destined for Fort Yuma; and the other officers for their respective companies in the 14th Infantry.

Mr. Frink arrived in town yesterday from Tucson, and Mr. Phelps from the Vulture mine, Wickenburg.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—Geo. M. Willing, Chief of the Willing Mining and Exploring expedition, who is now in St. Louis, has written a letter to A. J. Shanks, of this place, one of his old Black cañon *compadres*, in which he urges upon the people of this Territory the importance of electing him (Willing) to Congress. The platform upon which the Dr. wishes to stand before the people of Arizona is as sound as a Democratic dollar, and his ideas in regard to the peopling of our Territory, and the development of its mineral and other resources are beautiful and comprehensive, but we rather incline to the opinion that his brain is a little addled if he imagines (which he does) that our people will shoot him into Congress at such long range. He says he is using all his strength and influence in favor of Arizona, and promises to return here soon. We may give all or a portion of his letter to our readers next week.

Letter from General Palmer.

As the people of Arizona (and Prescott, in particular,) are interested in everything relating to the prospects of the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., we give below some extracts from a recent letter of General Palmer to Wm. H. Hardy. The line of road referred to runs some fifteen or twenty miles south of Soda Lake, and does not touch the Mohave River until it crosses the river above Camp Cady. This is a new route, and never explored, until General Palmer explored it. In a former letter, General Palmer wrote that nature has done all that art could do, and that the greatest part of the way from the Colorado River to Tehachapa Pass the ground is ready for the ties, and but little grading is required, so that three hundred miles of road west of the Colorado River can be laid at the rate of four miles per day:

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21st, 1868.

We found a first-class line of easy gradients and cheap construction, but little if any longer than the difficult Soda Lake route, all the way from the Needles to Tehachapa Summit, also an excellent connection from this route near the south end of Providence Mountains across to San Bernardino by the Morongo and San Geronimo Passes. This makes the 35th parallel a better line, and I think no longer, even to San Diego, than the 32d.

Our line down Tehachapa Pass into Tulare Valley is very good; so that the 35th parallel is a success. I came down the east side of Tulare Valley and through Pacheco's Pass. Col. Greenwood reconnoitred the west side and San Benito Pass. Eicholz's party is surveying the grand Panoche Pass through the same range, (the Coast Range,) and will also make reconnaissance of Estrella Pass into Salinas Valley. Either of the four is practicable. The only question is, which is the best?

I have found public opinion in San Francisco, and generally throughout California, very favorable to our line; and I think the Legislature will pass, almost, if not quite, unanimously, the resolutions asking Congress to extend the same aid to our line as to the Central and Omaha route, and instructing the California delegation at Washington to vote for such a bill. The Governor is our staunch friend, and will telegraph the resolution, immediately on its passage, to Washington. State Senator Conn had introduced resolutions in favor of the Fort Yuma and San Diego line, but he did not then understand the case, and he will drop them and press ours.

I have been telegraphed to come immediately to St. Louis, and start to-morrow overland.

The Central Pacific Company say they will not oppose us.

We are co-operating with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, which has got new life.

Yours truly, WM. J. PALMER.

SAN BERNARDINO GUARDIAN.—We are sorry to learn that our old friend, H. Hamilton, has retired from this paper. Messrs. Wait & Margeson have purchased the good will and material of the office, and will publish it as an independent journal. Their first number is a credit to them. The citizens of the place say they are sorry to lose so able an advocate as Mr. Hamilton.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—John S. King, a soldier, who killed a comrade named Lee, some time since, and Charles C. Dill, who shot and wounded Sergeant Joseph Smith, were this week turned over to the civil authorities by the commander at Camp Whipple. They were brought before Justice Blair for examination, and after a hearing, were released from custody, the Justice deeming the evidence insufficient to warrant their commitment for trial.

The Postmaster-General has advertised for bids for carrying a weekly mail from Prescott to Turkey Creek, by Lynx Creek, Woolsey's Ranch and Big Bug. Also, from Prescott to Pima Villages, by Wickenburg.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HERALD.—The first number of this paper has reached us. It is full of good things, and is the best printed paper we have seen in many a day. O. J. Goldrick is editor and proprietor. It is furnished for five dollars a year, and is well worth the money.

CAPT. WM. L. RYNERSON, imprisoned for killing Judge Slough, was admitted to bail on an examination on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Brocius, in Santa Fe, N. M., on the 17th ult.

MR. DUDLEY will start for San Bernardino, next week, for a load of potatoes for this market!

The Pinal and Coyotero Apaches are very bold and troublesome in the southern part of the Territory.

WM. KIEL, who came to the Territory as a soldier in the California Column, died at Fort Yuma, California, on the 8th ult.

"What has become of the BANK OF TUCSON?"—*Tucson Arizona*. Caved, we suspect.

UNCLE BILLY RANKIN is at present living on a ranch near Trinidad, Los Animas county, Colorado.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—The *Alta* of March 2d, says the price of gold in New York on the 2d, was 141½. Sterling, 109½ and 110½. Legal Tender in San Francisco, 70½ and 71.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

THE BEST OF BEEF, AND PORK, always on hand, and for sale at our shop, on Granite Street, Prescott, at the following Prices in Greenbacks: Porter-House and Strickland Steak, ... 25 cents per lb. Chump, ... 30 " " " Boiling Meat, ... 26 " " " GUILFORD HATHAWAY, J. E. G. MITCHELL. Prescott, February 3, 1868.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin

Street,



Opposite

Plaza,

PRESOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

JAMES W. FINE.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867.

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHREIER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE, PHILLIP SCHREIER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with provisions of Excise Law, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments made in this district on the annual list of taxes for 1868, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott, each day, during business hours, from the twentieth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,

Assessor, District of Arizona.

Prescott, March 7, 1867.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

AND

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E. BLAIR, R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott February 21, 1868.

Prescott Advertisements.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Outlery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Playing Cards, Stationery, Confectionery, Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unvalued

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,

Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,

Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestic, ... 37½ cts. per yard, French Calico, ... 37½ " " American " 25 " "

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,

Prescott, Arizona.

Cash paid for Government vouchers.

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery,

Iron,

Quick-silver,

Clocks,

Nails,

Tobacco, &c.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, Prescott, Arizona.

nov-2-67

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

I. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.

Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,

At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4-1-2 miles south of Prescott.

LOCAL NEWS.

MESSRS. GRAY, Griffin and Manasseh left this place Saturday last for Wickenburg, via Walnut Grove; Mr. Gray will go to La Paz to attend to his business there and will soon return to Prescott.

A DOG-IST.—Our facetious friend, O. Allen, who runs Gray & Co.'s establishment in this town, has a soft spot somewhere in his head for nice canine pups and well developed spotted dogs. The cat family, too, find in him an ardent admirer. Whoever he goes he is followed by a regular menagerie of quadrupeds which appear to revere him highly. A horse will leave his barley to follow Allen. The brutes know him for his kindness and attend his footsteps wherever he goes. If Allen possessed as much power over the angelic fair sex, as he does over quadrupeds, he would soon settle matters with the beaux of Prescott by having every belle in town after him.

OUR AMIGO, I. Q. Dickason, was in town recently and returned again to his ranch on the Agua Frio. While here he became the owner of a castle in the suburbs of Prescott, and it would not surprise us, if ere long, an Irish buggy, loaded with wedding cake and wine, would be rolled into the MINER office. He told us that everything on the Agua Frio was O. K. and that the farmers were working with a will. Dan Lount was as happy as he wished to be, and employed his time in murdering deer, duck and quails, varying this business, occasionally, by fooling fish and catching 'em. Daniel is a true Democrat, and of course, loves his neighbors. Dick we believe, is a Rad., yet he goes for the "inferiors" whenever they fool 'round him.

MR. WM. KING, who owns and cultivates a farm at the Toll Gate, on the Prescott and Hardyville road was in town this week. He called into the MINER office and paid a year's subscription, which proves him to be a sensible man.

FIRST CHICKENS OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. L. A. Stevens, of Point of Rocks, about four miles north of Prescott, has several broods of young chickens now on the road to hen-hood. Mrs. John A. Rush, of this town, has also, a brood of chickens which were hatched out this season.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—Charles Spencer arrived here with the Mail Wednesday evening last. He informed us that rumor was rife that the service was soon to be changed from the Prescott and Hardyville route to that of the La Paz and Prescott. It is his opinion that so soon as the transfer is made, the mail will be carried either in coaches or baggies. Company K Eighth Cavalry; Captain Young commanding had started from Camp Mohave before the mail left, on a scout after the Apache-Mohaves, who recently left the reservation at La Paz. Should Captain Young and his company find the scamps, they will be mighty apt to rue the day they skeddaddled from the Government rancheria. Rider mail and escort started back on Thursday morning. Captain James P. Brownlow who recently arrived here, and who we are told, has resigned his commission as Captain in the regular army, left with the party for his home in Tennessee.

ERIN GO UNIV. E. PIERRES BROAD.—Tuesday last, March 17, was the anniversary of the birth day of Ireland's patron saint, and the sons of the Emerald Isle belonging to the companies of soldiers at Camp Whipple, celebrated the day in a jolly manner. The "cathur" was swallowed in large doses by the patriotic, liberty-loving Irishmen, and "ould" Ireland and Young America were hurrahed for almost in the same breath.

COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE.—Recorder Christie keeps this institution as neat and clean as a lady's parlor. Tables and desks have been newly covered with nice green cloth, and books, shelves and papers dusted and arranged.

ED. BOWERS, C. W. Stanley and B. C. Bain, arrived here Sunday last from California. Ed brought lots of young fruit trees and fixings.

MR. BROWN, mail rider between this place and Maricopa Wells, arrived here with the mail on Monday last. He was very indignant at seeing, in a late issue of the MINER, an item to the effect that a pontoon bridge was stretched across Salt river, at a point about 15 miles above the settlement, and that men and animals crossed over it almost every day during the past winter. He said it was a d—d no such a thing, and pronounced our informant a— lawyer, or some such thing. He also said that he has made great personal exertions to carry the mail regularly the past winter, which we know to be so. He will make one more trip here, when, according to orders from the Department, service upon the route will be discontinued until a new contract is let. He informed us that John Capron, of Pima county, was at last accounts in Washington City, figuring to get the contract, and that, in all human probability, service would be continued right along—without cessation. We hope so.

SILVERTHORNS' train may be looked for to arrive here Monday or Tuesday next, at the farthest. It would arrive at Fort Rock on Wednesday evening, and as the road—Prescott and Hardyville—is in good condition, "Captain" Silverthorn will sail right along, without having to tack or lay to.

WERNIGER'S train, commanded by Tom. Goddman, arrived here from Camp Lincoln, on the Rio Verde, Wednesday last, and on Thursday morning started for La Paz.

BEACH'S train has gone to the Hassayampa to move the balance of Noyes & Curtis' quartz-mill to the Chase lode. This is the second attempt Charley has made to remove it, and he thinks he'll fetch her this time. Heretofore, the impassable state of the roads prevented him from moving it.

KNOCK DOWN.—On St. Patrick's day, a drunken soldier flung some very abusive epithets at John Roberts, and for so doing was knocked down by John. We are informed that the language used by him to Roberts, would make a saint strike a cripple.

JACK O'BRIEN and Abe Henning, carpenters, have laid down the jack-plane and the saw, and taken hold of the shovel and the hoe. They have gone to farming at Walnut Grove.

JOSE MANUEL SAVEDRA, a pioneer explorer of New Mexico, and Arizona, called into our office while we were absent at Big Bug last week. He made a trip from New Mexico to the Colorado river and back again to New Mexico, over thirty years ago. In '53 he guided Whipple through the Territory. In '57, he was with Beale. In '58, he traveled with Brown and Rose. He is now on his way to New Mexico, with Messrs. Schuyler and Holbrook, who are straightening out the line of the railroad route recently surveyed by General Palmer and party. Mr. SAVEDRA traveled every time on or near the 35th parallel, and, we are told, expects to live long enough to ride

over it in a car of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and we hope he will.

JOHNSON, surnamed Stud-Horse, came in from the Pinon Ranch, on the Agua Frio, on Saturday last, and feasted his eyes on the beauties and wonders of this "metropolis." He became enraptured after a moderate stay, and took the trail for his ranch, where, we hope, he arrived in good condition, right side up with care.

JOHN ROUNTREE is farming like blazes in Skull Valley. He came to town this week to attend to some business, fixed it up, and left again for the place where he expects to get his money back.

FROM WALNUT GROVE.—L. S. Stephenson, (who, on account of the bigness of his heart, is universally known as "Big Steve"), Charles Washburne, and a son of Mr. Jackson, came up from the Grove lately. Steve told us that the Indians had not paid the settlement a visit in a long time. He gave it as his opinion that three times the amount of land tilled last year would be cultivated this year. Charley Washburne purchased a lot of apple cuttings here, and will set them out upon his place. Steve's henery has filled up so rapidly of late, he says, that unless his friends call upon him and help to eat them up, he will be under the necessity of sending to California for a gang of Hongkong, See-Yup Chinamen, who will steal and eat them.

MR. GEORGE H. VICKROY started from Prescott on Monday last, for California, after liquidating several debts of the Walnut Grove Mining Co. It is his intention to return here soon again. Mr. Brooks, Bill Dennison, and Mr. Boarnian, who have risked their lives by stopping upon and taking care of this company's property for a long time past, are now in town, and another party has taken their place at the mill. Bill Dennison has lived long enough in the Territory to become an Apache—fifteen years—but we notice that he still runs with the whites, and leads an honest, peaceable life.

PRESCOTT supports two good bakeries—those of William Felt and C. Schroeder. Mr. Schroeder has one of the neatest and most comfortable places in town. Felt is baring a large brick oven built and, as soon as he can get lumber, he will set carpenters to work on a front addition to his shop.

GOLD DUST, we perceive, is, at present, plenty in Prescott. Every merchant, livery man, saloon keeper, lawyer, doctor, preacher, barber, carpenter, butcher, bumner, politician, (and we were about to add, printer, but facts won't bear us out in that assertion,) has a pile of gold dust. Our placer mines never yielded better or more freely, and with the gold dust ground out of the aurifers makes the gold yield of the past winter very respectable.

GREENBACKS, too, are numerous. St. Patrick's Day started several of them on a bender, and they are still traveling from pocket to pocket. Our merchants are well satisfied with the business they are doing. Mechanics get plenty of work and remunerative wages. Laborers are scarce, and ask and receive good pay for their services. We have seen several men traveling the streets in search of laborers and, more than once, have heard them say they could not get persons to do their work for love nor money. Our two livery stables are doing a good business. Our shoemakers cannot do half the work that is given them. The saloons concentrate all their force behind their bars, in order to pass out the fluids as fast as their thirsty customers pass them down their throats. Taken as a whole, with the exception of our establishment and the drug store of Messrs. Darling & Kendall, every concern in Prescott is enjoying "flush times." We hope our friends of the "drugery" will be able to grin and bear dull times for awhile. "Every dog has his day," friends; the election campaign is opening—our day, and the summer time is coming, and you know that valley folks are bound to shake—then your day will come.

WM. N. KELLY is having a fence built around his house and lot, on Granite street. He is also making several other improvements, which when completed, will render his place one of the coziest in town. Kelly has recently put on matrimonial harness, and, of course, is a fixture here for life.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—Our Apache brethren have awaked from their winter slumbers, and are now crawling around, in search of human blood and four-legged "critters." They are "hogging" things, as usual. Recently, they stole every animal belonging to a poor farmer named Buckman, from his place, a couple of miles from Prescott. They also drove away a steer belonging to Mr. T. M. Alexander. Previous to this, the redskins stole from Dave King, a miner on the Hassayampa, the only animal possessed by him. They then went to the Sterling mill, during Bill Cole's absence, cut the leather from off the bellows-boards, took it and everything else they could find that suited their fancy or their wants, packed them upon the horse, and put out in the direction of Skull Valley, as was afterwards learned by a party of men from the Chase mill, who pursued them. Verily, the reds are on it, and we must look out for them.

A correspondent, writing upon this subject, says: "Within the past fifteen months, fifteen white men have been killed by the Indians in Mohave county, and about 250 head of stock stolen. In Yavapai county, the loss has been much greater—not less than forty white citizens have been killed during this time, and not less than 600 head of stock and 200 tons of corn stolen and carried off to the mountains. So that the loss of life in the two counties may be footed up at fifty-five, and the loss of property, at present value, would reach nearly \$200,000. Is there any other Territory in the United States where settlers would hold on with such tenacity as in Arizona? Our settlers know the value of the country, and are determined to fight it out on this line."

FROM THE RIO VERDE.—Beach's train arrived from Camp Lincoln one day this week, with corn for George W. Bowers, which was delivered at Camp Whipple. While at the river, Charley delivered at Camp Lincoln forty tons of corn, for E. Darling. But little farming will be done on the Verde this season, as, owing to sickness, etc., the settlers are all leaving and coming up here. Jake Ramstein and Henry Weaver came up the other day. Jos. Melvin will soon come up. John Long and one or two others will remain and put in a crop.

THE WEATHER is now delightful, green grass has commenced to spring out of the ground, the willows are budding, the face of Mother Earth will soon be decked in all the gay colors of spring, and all nature will rejoice under the warm, life giving glances of old Sol.

GONE TO WICKENBURG.—Capt. Hargrave, Sheriff Moore, and John Roberts started to go to Wickenburg yesterday morning. They will return in about a week.

THE ORIENTAL ORDER OF HUMILITY has been doing a land office business of late, in the matter of initiating outside barbarians into the mysteries of the order. On Wednesday night last, some four or five untutored cusses had their eyes opened, and beheld, with wondrous gaze the

beautiful emblems of the order. After the ceremonies of the evening were over, the brethren joined in the soul-inspiring anthem, which was written by the Grand High Priest, in the East, and forwarded to the Grand Sachem of the Prescott Lodge.

JOHN BENJAMIN, who has been Acting-Deputy Sheriff of this County under Sheriff Bourke and recently under Sheriff Moore, has resigned his position. John Taylor will act as Deputy for Mr. Moore during his absence at Wickenburg.

HOGS EGG.—Mr. R. J. Cook, merchant, of this town, presented us, last week, with an egg, which was laid by a pullet he owns, that for size beats anything we have seen in the hen-fruit line in a long time. It measured 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches. The shell contained more than double the amount of egg-matter contained in the usualized eggs laid by hens. All the eggs laid by this pullet are nearly as large as the one presented to us, and Mr. Cook feels justly proud of her.

VAN C. SMITH, formerly of this place, is living in Omaha, Nebraska. In a letter to F. G. Christie, Van says he is tired of the East, and intends to strike out soon and hunt bed-rock in some aridiferous region, where folks are more free-hearted, liberal, and—honest.

PRESCOTT LIVERY STABLE.—Mr. George Banghart has disposed of his interest in this concern to his former partner, I. H. Skillin, who will hereafter run the establishment. Ike is a first-rate fellow, good-looking, and sets a good table for horses and mules. We think he is competent to run a hotel de horse, and bespeak for him a share of the public patronage. See his advertisement.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.—A. J. Shanks and N. P. Pierce have leased the Montezuma Saloon, and will run it in good style, with the hope that they may please their customers and make money. They are now engaged in refitting it and fixing things up to their notion, and should they fail to win the custom and esteem of their fellow-citizens, it will not be their fault. As almost every vigorous Arizonian imbibes more or less of the kind of medicine sold by them, we recommend the Montezuma and its jovial proprietors to our smiling friends.

MESSRS. GRAVES and Cook are about to erect a desulphurizer in this town, which they think will work sulphurets well. Citizens who profess to know something about the manner and mode by which they propose treating the sulphurets, are strong in the faith that the "process" will prove a success. Hope so.

ROBERT J. OSBORN, who, it will be remembered, was badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the Chase mine, Hassayampa District, several months ago, was in town on Tuesday last. As this was the first time we met him since the date of the unfortunate mishap, which came very near winding up his career upon earth, we took occasion to examine the injuries sustained by him, and found them to be many and of a character to hereafter unfit him for the hard labor by which he was wont to make his living ere he became partially crippled. He has been stopping at Noyes & Curtis' sawmill ever since he was hurt, and we are pleased to know that those gentlemen, and the workmen around the mill, have treated him in the most humane and kind manner, thus proving that the human heart, even in the wilderness, beats with naught but kindness for suffering humanity. Now, what we wish to say is this: Mr. Osborn, we believe, like most miners, is not burthened with a heavy load of cash, and we think it right and proper that those who feel disposed should contribute a sum, in proportion to their means for his relief. It will be some time (if ever) before he will be able to do much labor; and as he received his injuries while, in a manner, working for the interest of every man residing in this part of Yavapai county, we think it the duty of every citizen to present him with some solid token of their sympathy for him. We write this in an earnest manner, of our own free will and thought; and to prove the earnestness of our sympathy, we, the editor, have deposited in the hands of Mr. J. G. Campbell, merchant of this town, the sum of twenty dollars, legal tender, as a slight indication of our sympathy for a crippled fellow-being and pioneer. Mr. Campbell is ready to receive any and all sums tendered for this purpose, and we know that our citizens will promptly respond to this (our) call for help to an unfortunate fellow-citizen.

MAST.—We have never resided in a country that could come up to Central Arizona as a most producing country; yet there are but very few four-legged hogs here, and the two-legged ones have long since gone to Tucson. We want to see every farmer and miner in the country get a couple of hogs, and make a start towards raising enough of them to furnish the country with meat. Our gold and silver ledges must be worked, and in order to attract capital for that purpose, we must produce and sell food to its owners at fair prices. The present cost of provisions, etc., is enough to scare away any speculator or operator. In less than six months, there may be six thousand men building our 35th parallel railroad, the route of which passes through the heart of this country, and they will all require bread, meat, and vegetables, which, if offered at less prices than they can be brought here for from the East or California, will be purchased by the contractors and the company. There is a plenty of rich land here, Providence sends down summer showers to nourish and cause crops of every description to grow like magic, and it is our own fault if we do not prepare the soil, sow the seed, and reap and gather good crops.

TO IDLERS.—If there are idlers in this vicinity, we ask them, for God's sake, to go to work. Do something, idlers, and your minds will be more at ease. Dig or plow up a garden and plant it, set out a fruit or shade tree, help some industrious miner to sink a hole upon a quartz ledge, kill an Indian, get married, get a yoke of oxen to drag your mind out of Utopia, run for Congress or the Legislature, or get a Government contract. If you can't make up your minds to do either of these things, blow your brains out. Fortunes are not made in a day, and whining about the slow growth and development of the country does not help yourself or your neighbors any. This is a good country, a rich country, and will soon be all right. Do more work, drink less whiskey, wear out your old clothes, and you will be happy yet.

MILITARY ITREYS.—Chaplain Blake has gone back to Camp McDowell. We have an idea that he would sooner live here than anywhere else in the Territory, but orders must be obeyed.

On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of a friendly visit from two military gentlemen, Captain Brownlow, (son of the Parson,) and Lieutenant Carriek. The Captain had just arrived at Camp Whipple, from Camp Mohave, with his company, (L. of the Eighth Cavalry,) which, we are informed, is a fine body of men, and will, we hope, do good service here in killing Indians.

Lieutenant Fechet, and his company of the Eighth Cavalry, have gone to Camp McDowell, where, we believe, they will be permanently stationed, for some time, at least. The Lieutenant and his company were rather liked by our citi-

zens, as they behaved well while here, and did good service in scouting and escorting. Hope they'll get a chance to expound the doctrine of retaliation to the red murderers of Salt River and Tonto Basin.

In going to and coming from Big Bug last week, we took occasion, while riding through Camp Whipple, to notice the improvements that have been made recently. We were particularly pleased with the new log houses, six or eight in number, that have been constructed this winter, and which are used as quarters by the cavalry, a company of which, as we passed, out to the land of the Bag, were whirling their sabres right and left, cutting at imaginary foes. Every place and thing around the post appeared well and clean. The men looked as though they received their regular allowance of grub, and the animals were comfortably housed and in good order, from which we drew the conclusion that no officer at this post is now, as was formerly the case, getting rich by starving men and animals. This is right. An officer or employee of the people who would rob the soldier of his scant rations, and the public animals of their allowance of hay and grain, sell it, and put the money in his pocket, should be hung higher than Haman.

J. K. BRYANT, and one or two others, left this place, for New Mexico, a few days ago. Mr. Bryant has rented his ranch to Sam Scott. He will return here in about four months.

COL. KING S. WOOLSEY is expected here soon, from Agua Caliente Ranch.

NO MORE MULES.—A friend of ours, of undoubted veracity, says that recently, in passing a squad of soldiers on the street, who were discussing, and dissecting, too, men and animals in Uncle Samuel's service, heard one of the "boys" dilate upon the long-eared quadrupeds known formerly as mules. "Why," said the soldier, "there are no more mules in the service—they have all been promoted to the rank of brevet horses!" This brought the discussion to a focus, and all hands indulged in a regular horse-laugh, at the expense, we suppose, of the poor mules. That fellow deserves promotion for his mullah originality.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, of the Pacific Brewery, have made, and are making, several good and substantial improvements at their place of business on Montezuma street, nearly opposite the MINER office. Neither labor nor expense is spared by them in their efforts to have everything handy. Keep on, gentlemen, you deserve success, and you will have it.

FRUIT TREES.—Everybody and his better half are planting, or going to plant, fruit trees, in town and country. Several citizens of the county have recently returned from California with wagon-loads of cuttings, and our people are buying and planting them with avidity. We'll bet any man, or woman, one hundred feet in the Dividend that in four years from now Northern Arizona will raise more fruit than her people can devour.

FARMERS, turn your attention more, this year, to the raising of potatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., than you did last year. See what money you could now put into your pockets from the sale of potatoes, if you had them to sell.

THERE is no need of our sending money out of the country, to purchase butter and cheese. These articles should—must be made at home, and the money kept in the country. Horses and oxen have to be guarded from Indians, and it will not cost any more money or trouble to guard your herds, should you have a dozen or two milch cows in every one of them. We are willing to admit that our farmers, for the short space of time they have been in the country, and the dangers and difficulties they have had to contend against, have done well, nevertheless, they can, if they try, do better, and we think they will if the "accursed Indian" does not become more industrious and troublesome.

POULTRY increase and multiply exceedingly fast in this part of Arizona. Three years ago, neither a chicken nor an egg could be had for any price. Now, our people live almost on eggs and chickens. We hope this item won't start the pig-tailed celestials down this way, though.

MR. SCHUTLER, head man of the party that is now examining, straightening out and improving the route of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., from the Colorado river to New Mexico, called upon us Saturday evening last and encouraged us greatly by his assurance that the road would be built in less than four years. He was highly eulogistic in his praise of the climate, soil and resources of this Territory and New Mexico.

GEORGE REED, who has recently been attending to business for Bowers Bros., at the Agua Frio Ranch and in Big Bug, and who is now doing business for E. J. Cook, merchant of this place, would be happy to have his country friends and acquaintances call and see him, when they come to town at the Adobe Store, corner of Granite and Gurley streets.

PINYON RANCH SETTLEMENT.—M. K. Lorty, of Pinyon ranch, Woolley valley, in a recent letter, says that himself and partners have 100 acres of land broken—and are still plowing new land, and barrowing land that was broken two years ago. Recently he took a scout up the valley, towards the Black Hills, and found plenty of good land as far as he went—some six miles. The valley averages about one-half mile in width, and contains enough good land for several farms. Mr. Lorty found a newly erected Indian hut at the foot of the Black Hills, and fearing that others were in the vicinity, he took the back track homewards.

HENRY WICKENBURG, the discoverer and locator of the great Vulture mine, at Wickenburg, was in town during the week. He came here to buy or borrow a "boss" from some of our mill men, as the one belonging to his mill at Wickenburg had been broken, and he could not replace it there. We believe he got on at the Sterling Mill. He started back for Wickenburg Thursday morning.

MESSRS. NOYES and BOWENS arrived home from an extended trip through the Southern portion of the Territory, Monday last. They visited Wickenburg, La Paz, Arizona City, Pima Villages, Maricopa Wells, Tucson and Phoenix, and report progress at every place visited by them. They speak highly of the rich bottom land on Salt river, and seem to think that several settlements besides Phoenix will soon spring up on the Salado. We welcome them back to the scene of their labors, knowing that they will continue to operate for and build up this section of the Territory. Two better or more enterprising citizens cannot be found in Yavapai county.

SMOOTHING SCHAPE.—Recently at the Rio Verde, Jos. Melvin and Thad Adams got into a dispute, and exchanged pistol shots over the matter. Result, nobody hurt. Have not heard the particulars.

MR. NELSON, of this place, has gone to Europe to see about some property which he expects to gobble up. He will be back here as soon as possible.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET.

Opposite the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints;
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics, Flannels, Linen, Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,
A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,
Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner.
THEODORE OTTO.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVY BASIFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-47

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 84, California street, will be promptly attended to.

SAN BERNARDINO AGENCY.—F. C. Suhr, news-dealer, is authorized to act as agent for the Miner at San Bernardino, California.

To the South! To the South!

(A parody on "Dugan's 'Tis to the West.")

BY ASHER M. WRIGHT.

To the South! to the South!
Down to brave Tennessee,
Where the white man's a serf,
And the negro is free;
Where a man, if he's black,
Can crush his white "brother,"
And rule o'er the land.

To the South! to the South!
To the land of the sun,
Where fruits may be gathered,
And spoils may be won;
Where the sons of the soil
Feel the rod of our wrath,
And mourn o'er the ruin
We strewed in their path.

To the South! to the South!
Where Old Cotton was King,
Ere Negroes and Yankees
Had got in the "King";
Where the ground is enriched,
By the blood of the African,
And watered with tears
For a slave that was vain.

To the South! to the South!
Where the flag is now furled,
That challenged the fears
And amazed the world;
Where the people, enslaved
And stung by despair,
May yet rouse like the lion
And spring from their lair!

To the South! to the South!
Down to brave Tennessee,
Where the white man's a serf,
And the negro is free;
Where a man, if he's black,
Can crush his white "brother,"
And rule o'er the land.

Shall We?

When the heart has ceased its beating,
And the hands clasped o'er the breast,
Shall we know no more of weeping?
Shall we have eternal rest?
When our friends are for us praying,
And are shedding such a tear,
Shall we hear what they are saying?
Shall we know that they are near?

When our souls to heaven ascending,
And the loved one's we shall greet,
Shall we see the mourners bending?
Shall we wonder why they weep?
When the vesper bell is ringing,
And the organ loud doth swell,
Shall we join the voices singing?
Shall we—but who can tell?

FREMONT is for Chase for President.

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON has realized \$15,000 from the sale of her husband's life.

FEELING is a truer oracle than thought; hence women are oftener right than men.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good one you gave before.—Swift.

THEIR ORIGIN.—The flowers of speech spring from the roots of the tongue.

New York is now four days distant from the Rocky Mountains.

Two ladies have been elected as enrolling clerks in the Legislature of Kansas.

"I go through my work" as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

Life and the love of liberty are given together; and the latter is the better gift of the two.

AGRICULTURE is the most useful, the most healthful, and most noble employment of man.—Washington.

"THE OLDEST DOCTOR IN THE WORLD."—Prof. F. Verdugo of Salamanca, Spain, died recently, aged 105 years. He had practiced medicine for eighty years.

MARIA LOPEZ VALENCIA DE HERRERA died in Los Angeles, Cal., on the 2d inst., aged 106 years. On the same day, Maria, a native Indian of San Capitan, died at the age of 116 years.

By the burning of the steamer *Raleigh*, at sea, off Charleston, last December, A. J. Halleck, a brother of Major-General Halleck, perished. He was a passenger on his way to Mobile.

Yosemite Again.—The Assembly has passed the Yosemite bill over the veto of Gov. Haight. This looks bad. Congress will, however, undoubtedly refuse to ratify their action.—S. F. Mining Press.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—Samuel Nicholson, the inventor of the pavement bearing the same name, died on the 4th ult., at the United States Hotel in Boston, after a brief illness. He was a native of Plymouth, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—When the Breton miner puts to sea, his prayer is, "Keep me, my God! my boat is so small, and thy ocean so wide!" Does not this beautiful prayer truly express the condition of each of us?

General Longstreet recently paid his respects to General Hancock in New Orleans. The latter introduced his guest to some friends, as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you a gallant gentleman, to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful lamp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing in the same combat."

NEW ARTICLE OF IMPORT.—The schooner *Nastro*, lying at Jackson street wharf, which arrived a few days since from Guaymas, brought up as part of her cargo five tons of mica in blocks, also five hundred boxes in powder. This mineral which is beautifully transparent, was discovered a short time since by some Frenchmen, while mining for silver in the vicinity of Guaymas, and the discoverers state that the supply is inexhaustible. It is the first cargo of this mineral ever brought to this city.—S. F. Call.

The wife of the famous Ned Buntline died a short ago in the poorhouse at Nashville, Tennessee. She was a Cuban, named Maria Cordova, of exceeding beauty in her younger days, and led a life of strange adventure; first, as a cigar girl in New Orleans, then the wife of the roving Ned, mistress of Ben McCullough, the Texan Ranger, resident of a Mexican convent for ten years, then a downward course which ended in poverty and a pauper's death.

Mr. Cook, postmaster of a village in Illinois, made a mistake of eight cents in figuring his account with the Department. The Postmaster General commenced suit against him for the amount, the cost of which is fifteen dollars. This amount and his expenses of a trip to Chicago to attend the suit were paid by Cook, who says Government is a hell of a fellow.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic mass meeting, held in the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, was densely filled. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson, and affiliating with the northern Democracy. Ex-Governor Weller of California, was one of their speakers.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN, of the *Quaker City* excursion party, in a lecture on temperance, said that nine-tenths of the drunkenness he saw while absent was on his own ship. A sad story to tell about visitors to the Holy Land, and particularly rough on "Mark Twain."

EUGENIE, the French Empress, at last accounts, had three thousand dresses. According to this estimate of a fashionable woman, it must be a delightful thing to be an Empress.

A CHILD which was born blind, in Penn Yan, N. Y., a short time ago, having had its eyelids cut open by a physician, now sees as well as any baby.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your government, however specious your pretext.—Washington.

VIRTUE is a rock from which rebound all the arrows shot against it.—Koslay.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO,

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG, Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 12, 1868.

"MAGNOLIA" BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class bar, which is always supplied with the best of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 12, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.



La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells, 20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station, 27 miles.
From Desert Station to Granite Wash, 12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station, 10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's, 5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's, 12 miles.
Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

The Indians are peaceable on the route.

W. D. FENTER.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.

Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

F. C. SUHR,

San Bernardino, California.

.... DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Books, Stationery, Albums, Newspapers, Novels, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Notions, &c.

MY STOCK, WHICH IS ENTIRELY

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SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona.

John P. Osborn, Plaintiff, vs. Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (after the service upon you of this summons,) if served in this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, (\$866.00) being a balance due upon a certain promissory note for one thousand three hundred thirty-three and thirty-three one hundredths dollars, drawn, executed and delivered by the defendant, Lewis Rogers, bearing date of October 20th, 1866, and payable on or before the first day of November, 1867, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from date until paid.

Also, for the foreclosure of a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by the defendant, Lewis Rogers, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1866, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, to secure the payment of said note, with other notes, more particularly mentioned and set forth in the complaint, and to which reference is hereby made.

And, also, that the defendants, John M. Rountree and N. Beardslee, be barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption or other interest in the mortgaged premises accrued since the lien of plaintiff's mortgage.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, and for all costs and disbursements herein made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, in and for said county and Territory, this 37th day of January, [L. S.] A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Jacob O'Brien, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and ten dollars (\$610.00), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder in and for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

W. F. Banning, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-three and 40-100 dollars (\$423 40-100), balance due Plaintiff on an account for work done and labor performed as a miner and laborer in the erecting and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, work done in opening certain mines adjacent thereto, and belonging to said company, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mine."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the said described property, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Stephen Z. Pierce, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred sixty-two and 15-100 dollars (\$662 15-100) balance due plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed and materials furnished in and for the erection and construction of a certain 20-stamp quartz mill situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill," and also other buildings therewith connected.

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

John Raible, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred and eighty-two and 90-100 dollars (\$582 90-100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill, and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 31st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V.

PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

NO. 13.

Arizona Miner.

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Railroads to the Pacific.

Financial Economy and the Necessities of the
Trenury require the Country to hasten their
Completion—How to Create a Sinking Fund.

During the last fourteen or fifteen years, we have said so much relative to the construction of railroads across the continent, and the advantages that would accrue to our country, and the increase of our commercial relations resulting from them, with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, that, to say more, seems like repeating a tale already twice told. There is, however, in the present financial difficulties of the country, one or two aspects in which we can again, perhaps profitably, allude to these all important enterprises. The necessity for their construction is no longer a question in the minds of the American people—this has long since been accorded as a self-evident truth,—while the wide diffusion of the expected advantages to result from their completion has entirely dissipated those local and sectional hostilities that usually attach to nearly all national improvements.

In our last week's issue we showed the relation of Labor to Capital, and the duty of the Government in relation to both—the evils that have beset Labor as the results of the war, and the necessity and means of assisting it to recuperate, extend its resources, opening up new fields of enterprise, and creating new markets for its products, Toll remunerated, and Capital rendered productive,—all by the construction of railroads to the Pacific.

Indeed, the doctrine of Government aid in the construction of railroads to the Pacific, through the Public Domain, is no longer a mooted question; it has received the endorsement of every political party since the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, and the country would not brook a moment's delay in the construction of any of the three great routes, were it not for the debt—the great war debt—that is now like an incubus, weighing so heavily on the industries of the nation. Heavy as we may feel it, however, it will not do for us to fold our arms and allow it to drag us to oblivion, but should rather stimulate to increased exertions to develop the resources of the country, widening our grain fields and deepening our mines, from which alone and their products, the means to pay must come. Patient Labor and Honest Toil can pay the debt, and will ever consent that the slightest tinge of blushing shame shall mantle the cheek of our fair fame, or cast a slur on our national reputation, by the omission to liquidate the last null of national obligations.

The ultimate payment of the national obligations, which must be in coin, can only be accomplished by an increase of our mineral products, which are at present not much greater than they were ten years ago. The reasons for this are obvious.—First, the lack of adequate protection from the raids of uncontrollable savages; Second, the enormous cost of transportation for machinery and supplies. That the product of the mines could readily be doubled, or even quadrupled, no intelligent person will attempt to dispute, if the two difficulties above enumerated could be obviated. We are familiar with one instance where a mining company has expended nearly a million and a half of money, on mines, than which there are none richer or more easily worked, on the face of the earth, but the results to stockholders has been only disappointment and loss. Not that the mines could not be profitably worked, but a score of times, at least, has their stock been stolen, their property and machinery destroyed and their employees murdered. This is an experience of twelve years, and it is not an exceptional case. Will the Government protect its citizens in their own territory, or must they abandon their property, rendered sacred by so many sacrifices, and with the blood of their departed friends? We do not believe that our Government is less humane, or cares less for the lives of its citizens, than others. They have sent troops—although not always judiciously—infantry bands of but little service in catching mounted Indians, yet complaint cannot be made that troops have not been sent. The Government has spent money for this purpose, but measurably in vain.

It is reported that it costs \$2,000,000 per annum to support a regiment of cavalry, and it is claimed that every fifty miles of road completed is equivalent to a regiment of troops, and that if by the construction of any one route, the services of three regiments can be dispensed with, the saving to the National Treasury would be equivalent to the interest on the entire cost of the road. Here is a substantial argument. This, however, is but one item; the saving in the necessary expenditures of the Government for transportation of mails across the continent, would also form no mean sum, and would go far towards not only paying the interest, but, in a few years, combined with the saving above indicated, be sufficient to extinguish the principal of the cost of construction. All this is independent of the enormous saving in suppressing Indian wars and depredations, as was fully demonstrated by the experience of last summer, amounting to nearly enough for the construction of any one of the routes, as well as the increased value imparted to the Public Domain, which is necessarily changed from a worthless desert—a Siberia for brave, enterprising and voluntary exiles, as well as a safe resort for escaped felons—to flourishing Territories and States. How shall we compute the value of each star added to the national galaxy? Can they be counted in dollars and cents? Let the three great railroads to the Pacific be completed, and in ten years there will be ten more stars on the American flag than now shed their glorious lustre, dazzling the eyes of the aristocrats of the old world, and making their thrones tremble like the knees of Belshazzar.

Can we afford to make the roads? Let the unborn States answer; let the answer come from the ring of the countless millions of the

precious metals that will be exhumed from the bowels of the earth by hardy hands and skillful metallurgists, and that will flow in one unbroken current to the marts of Eastern cities. In ten years, for every hundred millions expended in the construction of these roads, a thousand millions of the precious metals will be returned,—for every greenback dollar, an eagle gold. Will it pay? Ask the re-invigorated industry of the older States, whose products will find a mart, or the happy millions scattered on the "thousand hills" and countless valleys, under their vines and fig trees.

WAYS AND MEANS—SINKING FUND.

The national debt is already sufficiently large, and will be used as the foot ball of politicians—the bug-bear to frighten either party that dare list of its enlargement; and prudence in this respect is not to be condemned. The bonded debt of the nation should not be increased if possible to avoid it, which is "as easy as rolling off a log;"—accomplish the desired result,—give a gentle tone to prostrate industry, and increase the real productiveness and wealth of the country. Let no more bonds be issued to the Pacific railroads, to be hawked about the market at 85 or 90 cents on the dollar, with their double security and high interest, almost excluding every other class of national, state, and municipal security, except at enormous discount. In lieu of the bonds, however, let the Government take not only the bonds which are by law authorized to be loaned to the roads by the Government, but also the others authorized to be issued by the roads, and which become a first mortgage on the property of the roads, at the discount at which they are now offered in the open market, and give the railroad companies greenbacks—the very article which the companies are now receiving—instead. Should the entire amount be issued at once, it would create a disturbance in the market that would be disadvantageous, but this is not the case,—they would be issued a few millions at a time, and their influx would not be felt; indeed, they would be but little more than the needs of the new territory, developed by the railroads, would require, and could be as easily retired from the increased revenues of the Government, while the Government would still hold all the bonds of the roads, producing an interest income from the roads, that should again be re-invested in aid of lateral lines through the new Territories, that would act as feeders to the main trunk lines, and be developers of further untold wealth. Here is a Sinking Fund created,—railroads built,—the country developed,—industry stimulated, the real material wealth of the country increased,—the product of the precious metals doubled,—specie payments restored,—and the course of the commerce of the Orient reversed and made to flow through the magnificent channels of our own creation.—*Cincinnati Railroad Record.*

Our Railroad.

In the Senate of California, on February 26th, Mr. Conn, of San Bernardino county, introduced the following, which we find in the *Sacramento Union* of February 26th:

WHEREAS, The Subsidy granted by Congress to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, terminates near the one hundredth meridian of longitude, and recent surveys have demonstrated the practicability of the route along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, near which the proposed line of their road is located; and whereas, although that route presents great advantages for the location and operation of a railway, no private corporation can build such a road without Government aid; and whereas, said company has now finished and in running order and operation about 335 miles of road westward from Kansas City; and whereas, a railroad between San Francisco and the valley of the Missouri, by the Southern route, and passing through the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico would traverse a region of country, an empire in extent, of vast mineral and agricultural wealth, and especially recommended by the mildness of the climate and low altitude of its mountain passes, but which is almost uninhabited by civilized men, that the speedy construction of said road would save to the General Government millions of dollars annually to the cost of military occupation and protection, and by developing the resources of a broad belt of country nearly 2,000 miles in length, would add enormously to the productive power and wealth of the nation; that whilst the distance between the parallel upon which the said road would run and that upon which the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific companies are now pushing their roads to completion with such marvelous energy and success is so great—six or seven degrees of latitude—as to forbid any degree of jealousy between the said roads by these different routes, the opening of two roads across the continent, would nevertheless secure a healthful competition most advantageous to the public and to the Government as a transporter; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to grant to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, now nearly completed to the one hundredth degree of longitude, and also in favor of any connecting road on the Pacific side, aids, franchise and loans, as have been or may be granted in aid of said road by the Central route.

Resolved, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to do everything in their power to secure favorable and speedy action upon the foregoing memorial.

Mr. Conn said the Senate were aware that a recent survey had been made by General Palmer who was now on his way to Washington, and that there was a bill pending before Congress asking for this aid, introduced

by Senator Henderson, of Missouri. It was therefore very necessary to get the sense of the Legislature of California immediately. This road was the great southern continental railway. It presented advantages of construction unequalled by any other route across the continent. The grades had been found so favorable that the engineer thinks the road could be got into running order in four years. He moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution be considered immediately.

Mr. Ewer suggested that they might as well strike out the resolution to telegraph so lengthily a document to Washington.

Mr. Mizner said he was informed by the President of the Telegraph Company that all these dispatches were sent free.

The resolution was adopted under suspension of the rules and transmitted to the Assembly.

Prescott.

Our jovial friend, Major A. R. Calhoun, who spent some time in Prescott during the past winter, has contributed the following account of matters and things here to *Forney's Philadelphia Press*:

"Yesterday I rode up the creek to Prescott, and was delighted to find a snug little American town, three years old, nestling among the hills. One adobe house, a few log ones, three of brick, and some fifty cozy frame houses were scattered along the gentle slope that inclines toward Granite Creek. At first sight the houses would seem to be built irrespective of any attention to streets, but a close inspection shows them to be well located, the streets running at right angles, and named after Montezuma, Cortez, Coronado, Whipple, Willis, and others who figure in the history and exploration of this section. I should mention that Goodwin, the first, and McCormick, the present Governor, have streets named after them. In one thing the locators of this town have wisely copied after the Mexicans—that is in leaving a plaza or open square in the centre of the town. There is a fine flagstaff in the centre of the plaza in Prescott, from the top of which the remnant of a flag that has escaped its halliards float. There are eight stores in Prescott, and more saloons than its three hundred inhabitants can well patronize; two lager-beer breweries, and a place where an old Mexican makes very queer pies, with heavy crust and ambiguous stuffing; two livery stables, where horses are fed for the reasonable sum of three dollars per diem, and one hotel, the Prescott House, a long, lean-looking building, resembling the slung skeleton of a double-decked canal boat. Desiring rooms here, we were informed that "they only boarded—had no beds in the hotel," and our informant added with a twinkle in his eye, "You can get beds in the hotel de Hay Mow, or Place de Corral." Dr. Parry and myself wanted a room, as we remain back for ten days to look at the mines around Prescott, the wonders of which are sounded on every side."

Excepting that the Major had no difficulty whatever in getting a room and bed at the Prescott House, and that he ignored the fact that two bakeries, besides that of the one alluded to by him, were in full blast at the time he was here, his account of Prescott is nearly correct. In guessing at and giving the number of inhabitants he has also fallen into an error. But we can overlook his little pleasantly about the "Hotel de Hay Mow," it is such a good joke on his friend Barnard.

THE ARIZONA MINER of the 18th of January has devoted a great deal of its space to discussing us, and we would remark that they spread *himself* so extensively, that their arguments become very thin.—*Tucson Arizonian.*

Begin your pardon, friend DeLong. We will not pitch into you again, until you learn to write better English than the above. We do not hanker after the honor (?) to be gained by arguing points with an idiotic scribbler, who is afflicted with softening of the brain or something worse, as the following silly twaddle proves you to be:

"The array of beautiful ladies was too much for us; we had to bow our haughty head before star lit eyes and acknowledge ourselves captive. One was there whose sweetness and wondrous beauty always charms us; in whose presence we become oblivious to all else and live only upon her smile. It is with great difficulty we can bring ourselves down to the common affairs of life—a species of intoxication of the senses. Who that has drank nectar, can ever descend to common things. "We would say to our captivator that we are going to fulfill the declarations then made, and if we have seemed dilatory, it is because other matters demand too much of our time, but we trust this will not long be the case. Have patience, bright one, thou art ever in my thoughts."

CAMP GOODWIN.—It is said that this military camp, which is on the Gila river in this Territory, will be abandoned, for sanitary reasons. We hope so, for the sake of citizens and soldiers. It is one of the sickliest places in the Territory, and has been of more service to Indians than whites. It protects nothing or nobody, and the force there might as well be in Africa, for all the good they do the white inhabitants of the Territory.

Mr. George KIPPEN, who departed this life on Saturday, Feb. 22d, at Camp McDowell, this county, emigrated from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to California, in the Spring of 1849. He came to Arizona at an early day. At the time of his death, he was a partner in the firm of Geo. F. Hooper & Co., at Camp McDowell.

The Victims of the Press.

BY PRENTICE MULFORD.

It was a great iron monster with a head of brass. Its language was limited to two words, and these were "more copy," "write." "What a power," said the multitude. "It is the foremost agent in the civilization of the Nineteenth Century."

The iron monster smiled grimly at this praise and a husky laugh like a succession of quick puffs of steam escaped him.

But never a moment ceased his work. Continually came to him fatigued, enervated, seedy, worn-down men handing bundles of manuscript. Big or little, the monster swallowed them all alike. Then the insatiate mouth opened empty and from the dark cavern there came a bellow for "more!"

And the poor wretches wrote and scribbled for dear life. There was no pause, no cessation.

Brooks of the *Alta* hurled in the 'Editorial Notes' and scampred back to his desk, overturning in his flurry, Hittell, staggering under a load of statistical information concerning California.

Avery, Bell, Pickering and Williams handed in their 'matter' to the monster, who snatched greedily at it. There was no courteous acknowledgment of these donations. And they all went wearily and dismally back to their desks and wrote and groaned.

B—, of the *Chronicle*, approached bending under his load of 'copy.' Poising himself for the effort, he succeeded in lifting his load as high as the great iron jaws. All disappeared. As he turned to leave the thing made a vicious snap at his coat tail.

In like manner came George of the *Times*, and Washington and Johnson of the *Examiner*. Diet most opposite in nature, between which existed no affinity, seemed all alike to agree with the monster's stomach. And this trio left, muttering low curses against greediness.

Evans and Parsons and Howe and all the other locals poked incessantly about in holes and corners, ferreting out items for the creature. His appetite for them never cloyed.

Along with these came Hart and Stoddard with delicately and carefully prepared dishes which they respectively handed the creature. He snatched at them voraciously, and champed them down along with the hucks and fodder, Police Court items, Chinese chicken thieves, fires, murders and the discovery of more dead babies.

I saw Kendall engaged in grinding up a part of the creature's meal. As he threw aside a worn-out pen he exclaimed, 'When shall I too wear out?' And at that moment there came bellowing along the stately halls of the *Call* office a terrible cry of 'copy.'

So too Denmore wearily wrote on and asked, 'Where is rest from this tread-mill?'

'In the grave!' growled the voracious creature.

While I gazed, the thing spit out a paper with an expression of great disgust. 'What is the matter with this?' said the wretched scarecrow, who had furnished it.

'Too much truth,' snarled the monster. 'I want lies! lies! lies! lies!'

'O dear, O dear, I've no more ideas where-with to make lies,' said the scarecrow.

'Then it's time you died,' howled the monster.

The poor man obediently died there on the spot.

His brethren gathered around the corpse. 'Copy! more copy!' thundered the monster. 'Can't we have a little time to bury him?' nervously asked one of the number.

'Bury him! Who can pay his funeral expenses? Throw him in here. I'll bury him. I'll bury all of ye.'

So they lifted the light corpse and shoved it in the monster's jaws, who crunched it down along with a heavy *Bulletin* editorial on the sanitary condition of the city.

By degrees the old faces grew scarce. New ones appeared. I saw one who had been drying up for some time, blown away by a sudden gust of wind. B—, approaching too near, his head was snapped off by the vicious brute, but the trunk wrote away just as usual. And the rest of those I have mentioned disappeared; some suddenly, others gradually, almost imperceptibly. They met the fate of their 'copy.'

What monster is this that thus devours not only men but the works of men? It is the Press.

MEN WANTED.—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale; men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core; men who will condemn the wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others; men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for the right, if the heavens totter, and the earth reels; men who can tell the truth, and look man, the world, or even the devil right in the eye; men that neither boast nor run; men that neither flag nor flinch; men who can have courage without *whistling* for it, and joy without shouting to bring it; men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, deep and strong; men too large for sectarian limits, and too strong for sectarian bonds; men who do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the streets; but who will not fail, nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth; men who know their message, and tell it; men who know their duty and do it; men who know their *place* and fill it, without aspiring to that which would show more virility to the world, their ignorance and vainglorious pomposity, assurance, and excess of cheek; men who mind their own business; men who will not lie, nor scandalize those to whom they should whisper "words of wise counsel;" men who should remember that it is but human to err, and that their faults are as huge as the faults of others seem to them. Finally, we want men to do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1868.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

As a number of interested persons are trying to divert the location of the Southern Pacific Railroad from the 35th to that of the 32d parallel, by every species of sophistry, it will be a source of satisfaction to the people living on or near the line of the 35th parallel to know that General Palmer and the employees of the company are more than pleased, in fact, delighted, with the route recently passed over, from Albuquerque, New Mexico, through this Territory and Southern California, to San Francisco. It would be the height of folly for a company, no matter how rich they might be, to undertake the construction of a great national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific over the 22d parallel route, when nature offers a shorter and better route via the 35th parallel. General Rosecrans, who is largely interested in San Diego, undertakes to show that San Diego is a better harbor than San Francisco, and that the route via Tucson, is the cheapest and best route over which to construct the Southern Railroad! In his zeal for the building of the road upon his favorite route, and the consequent increase in the value of his property, he overlooks the fact that scarcely any timber, for fuel or ties, is to be found for nearly a thousand miles of the route via the 32d parallel, in this Territory, New Mexico and Southern California, besides the well known scarcity of water on the deserts over which it would pass.

To show the fallacy of the reasoning of the people, who, from interested motives, oppose the construction of a national railroad over the only route in this southern country fit for settlement and capable of adding wealth and trade to the nation, we herewith produce the ideas of the Company's correspondent, Major A. R. Calhoun, a gentleman fully qualified to speak of our route, having traveled over it, and noted its advantages. In a communication written by him, and published in the San Francisco *Alta*, of February 29th, speaking of the route and country from Albuquerque to San Francisco, through Arizona and California, he says:

"Up to this point (Albuquerque) no difficulty was found to exist on the line examined. Fears, however, were entertained for the success of a line via the thirty-fifth parallel, west from Albuquerque, as it must necessarily pass across conspicuous mountain ranges, which until recently had been a terra incognita. It was well known that a line of easy gradients could be brought through by the Gila route, but the object of the Company was to obtain as short a line as possible to San Francisco, therefore two divisions under Messrs. Eicholtz and Runk, were sent to make a careful instrumental examination of the country between the Rio Grande and the Pacific, near the line of the thirty-second parallel, while three divisions under Colonel Greenwood, pushed west from Albuquerque to examine the country on the line of the thirty-fifth parallel. All these parties were under the direction of General Wm. J. Palmer, Treasurer of the Company, a gentleman well qualified by long railroad experience for the duties devolving upon him. As the route by the thirty-fifth parallel was a success beyond our most sanguine expectations, it is not necessary to speak of the excellent surveys of the divisions of the Gila route.

From the Rio Grande to Campbell's Pass no grades were found exceeding 50 feet per mile, and the Grand Continental Water Shed, or Sierra Madre, is crossed through the pass named, with a grade of 60 feet. Down the smooth valley of the Rio Puerco of the West to the Flax River, or Colorado Chiquito, the line was continued with light grades, and the southern spurs of the San Francisco mountains crossed without any necessity of using the maximum or Congressional gradient (116 feet). The descent from San Francisco mountains to the Great Colorado will require a few miles of heavy work, which would not be considered at all difficult on a line such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The line crosses the Colorado at the excellent bugging point known as the Needles; thence across the desert to the Mohave River above Camp Cady, by a line requiring no heavy work, thence it is continued to Tahachupah Pass. The eastern approach to this pass is as easy as any portion of the plains; the descent into Tulare Valley, however, is more difficult, but Mr. Runk, who is now making an instrumental examination of the pass, says the line can be brought into the valley with a grade not exceeding 100 feet."

We believe that, ere long, a branch road will be built from the Rio Grande to San Diego, but, at present, it is scarcely worth while to talk about it. The press of the country, the Railroad Company, in fact, every person interested in the building of a Southern Railroad, by the best and shortest route, are in favor of our route,—indeed it is the only one talked about, and should Congress grant the necessary aid, work will soon be commenced upon it on the Colorado River, in this Territory.

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.—The MINER seems anxious to show that its bitter animosity to Governor McCormick does not arise from political feeling. We know that personal and selfish interest have more to do with it. It does not really dislike the Governor as a public man, nor does he care much for the removal of the capital, but his heart was fixed on the legislative printing, and as this cannot now be done at the MINER office, he is mad with all who had to do with changing the seat of government. This is the milk in the coconut, and the true cause of the young man's exasperation.—*Arizonian*.

What a pity it is, Judge, that a lawyer, editor and hotel-keeper of your immense calibre cannot tell the truth! Our "animosity" for the "statesman," as you sycophantically called our smooth-bore Governor, arises from the fact that we know him to be two-faced, egotistical, and unreliable. We look upon him as an intriguing sharper, without any fixed political principles—a perfect weather-cock—a bantam of little force and great pretensions. In regard to your assertion that the fear of losing the legislative printing caused us to pitch into His Excellency, we will state, for your information, that said printing would have been secured to us had we expressed a readiness and willingness to follow the fortunes and sound the praises of the Governor, his satellites, and Tucson. Had we kept still, and said nothing about the base means used to effect the removal of the capital, we could have had the MINER office moved to Tucson, without a cent's cost to us, besides receiving a respectable bonus. To further prove to your unsophisticated mind that it is not the probable loss of the legislative printing that causes us to speak irreverently of your "statesman," and lightly of your august self, we can assure you that the great men of Tucson, while here, looked upon and spoke of you as a very weak sister, and thought the Governor to be no better than he should be. It was proposed to us that upon our arrival in Tucson, your few hatfuls of type should be annexed to this office, and, as a consequence, your valuable services dispensed with. But, scornful such base temptations, and those who offered them, we made our mind up to stick to Prescott and Northern Arizona, and labor to make an honest living by printing a paper that would reflect the wishes and feelings of a large majority of the enlightened citizens of the Territory, and our books show that they have nobly sustained us in our course. We can live without official pap, and shall never allow ourselves to become the mouth-piece and fag-end of aspiring tricksters, in order that they may smile upon us and drop a few greenbacks into our purse. At the time we purchased the MINER from its former editor and proprietor, Governor R. C. McCormick, we found but about 75 paying subscribers on the books, and not over one-half column of paying advertising in the paper. Now, thanks to the people,—the honest, hard-working citizens of the Territory, the paper has a circulation of over four hundred, and a respectable advertising patronage. This, too, in dull times, in the dead of winter, and in a section of the Territory, where, according to the *Arizonian*, scarcely anybody lives. Again, if there is any legislative printing to be done next year, it is more than probable that it will have to be done in the MINER office, or not at all.

SURPRISES NO ONE.—As will be seen, by advertisement in to-day's paper, Governor R. C. McCormick, of Tucson, has announced himself as an "independent" candidate for Delegate to Congress from this unfortunate Territory. Well, this surprises nobody. He came here from the East, at Government expense, with the view of returning home with a certificate of election to Congress in his pocket, drawing his pay and retiring for life to the classic shades of Patchogue, New York. He is coming up here soon to electioneer. How well he will succeed in pulling wool over the eyes of our people remains to be seen. They have an idea, just now, that they will cast their votes for some citizen of the Territory who did not come here numbered and labeled for Congress. We have tried three gentlemen that came here in the same boat with the Governor, for the same purpose, and not one of them has ever returned to reside here, and the chances are that should His Excellency receive a majority of the votes to be cast for Delegate to Congress, he would

"Fold up his tent like an Arab,
And silently steal away."
We do not object to his "stealing away," but we do seriously object to helping him out of the Territory in the manner proposed by himself and friends, of Pima county.

NOT THE MINER.—The *Alta California* is disgusted with the new style now so much in vogue with some writers for the press, that of affixing the syllable "ess" to the names of trades, professions, etc., when applying such names to the women who follow them. It accuses an Arizona paper of speaking of the wife of a quartermaster, as "Mrs. Quartermaster Blank," when "full conformity to modern usage should have dictated 'Mrs. Quartermistress Blank.'" That's so, in a minute, Granny. We are certain we never said it. Couldn't if we tried. Ain't funkier enough for that. It must have been our illustrious cotemporary South of the Gila.

THE REESE RIVER RECDLE says that the mining companies in its section are discarding candles and use, instead, lard-oil, which is burned in small tin lamps—shaped like a coffee-pot, with a hook for a handle. The oil gives a better light, and would be found to be cheaper than candles.

Bill of Despotism.

We print, below, the restrictive bill recently passed by Congress, stripping the President of all power granted him by the Constitution, and making General Grant Dictator over ten States of the Union. It was conceived in malice by the Radical leaders of the House, and voted for by every black scorpion in Congress. The Democrats cast a solid vote against it:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, there are no civil State Governments, republican in form, and that the so-called civil Governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State Governments, either by the executive or the judicial power or authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. That for the speedy enforcement of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several Acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders, upon all officers in command, within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited; is authorized to remove at his discretion, by his order, from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several Acts, to the end, that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil Governments, republican in form, in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3. That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which, by said several laws above mentioned, are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the Military Departments within said States; and so much of said Acts, and of any Act, as authorizes the President to detail the Military commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this Act and the Acts to which this is supplementary.

Sec. 5. Any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army, made in pursuance of this Act and of the Acts aforesaid, or any refusal or willful neglect of any person to issue any order or do any act required by this Act, or of other of the Acts to which this Act is additional and supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That as much of all Acts and parts of Acts as conflict or is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

ASTORIA—INFORMATION WANTED.—The San Francisco *Morning and Scientific Press* of a recent date, says that any person who may know of a locality on this coast where large quantities of asbestos can be readily obtained, and delivered at a reasonably low price, at some point of steam navigation, may possibly profit by communicating the fact to that office. Quantity rather than quality is the object desired. If used at all for the purpose proposed, many tons may be required monthly. Asbestos is a mineral described by Webster, as "a variety of hornblende and pyroxene (augite) occurring in long delicate fibers, or fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white or gray color, but sometimes greenish or reddish." Do any of our miners know of the existence of this mineral in Arizona? If they do, let them make it known.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Oroville (California) *Record*, of February 22d, says: "Of what use will the Central Pacific Railroad be when it shall be completed? Is there not miles of it already finished beyond Cisco, and for which the Government has paid forty thousand dollars per mile, that is not, and cannot now be used because it is blocked up with snow? What can energy do if it has no better sense to direct it than to build railroads where snow accumulates to the depth of 50 and 100 feet? If the railroad across the continent was completed to-day the cars could not enter California on the Central Pacific route: neither has there been any day that they could have done so since the commencement of the first severe storm."

POLITICAL MEETING.—Mr. Grant informs us that, recently, at La Paz, a Democratic meeting was held, which recommended William Smith, of Wickenburg, to the Convention that is to meet at Wickenburg on the 11th of April next, and to the Democracy of the Territory, as its choice for candidate for Delegate to Congress. We know William well, and should he get the nomination, we will do our best to elect him. He is a thorough-bred white man, and has hosts of friends in this Territory and California. We do not, however, think he would run for or accept an office. He is doing as well as he wishes, working Vulture road.

MR. BALLARD is on his way here from Harlingen with mail stock for the La Paz road.

Letter from a Miner.

HASAYAMPA CREEK, March 20, 1868.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—In April, 1861, the writer of this was doing a flourishing business in the State of New York; the civil war had broken out and Government called for men to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Patriotism was at fever heat. I sold my business and store, raised, and partly equipped, a company of brave volunteers,—men and officers numbered 101. We were in active service for three years, and returned home with but twenty men out of the original number; the balance were killed in battle, or died of their wounds. The business I followed before entering the army was, on my return home, in the hands of stay-at-home patriots, and my chances for competing with them were slim. The returned braves were in a worse condition; times were dull in the State, and they could not get employment. Most of us started for Arizona, to try and make a respectable living. We came overland via New Mexico. After many hardships, we arrived here, and were overjoyed at finding it to be one of the richest countries on face of the globe,—in mineral wealth, with a climate unsurpassed by that of any other state on the continent.

Now, sir, why is there a drawback to its prosperity? Why are quartz mills lying idle? Why are not the rivers and creeks thronged with placer miners? Because Government does not protect its citizens from the murderous, thieving savages who infest the country. Is there no remedy for this? Civil war is at an end. Our Government is at peace with all the nations of the earth, and yet a few hundred savages rob and murder white citizens with impunity!

I see, by your paper of March 14th, that delegates have been chosen, to attend a convention to be held at Wickenburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate in Congress. I hope they will nominate a man of honor, who is interested in the welfare of the Territory, and not a carpet-bag politician.

Our readers will remember that not long ago the *Arizona Miner* was very laudatory of Governor McCormick and Gen. Gregg, and correspondingly abusive of Gen. McDowell, and that the Territorial Legislature, acting probably under the pressure of these attacks and certain local influences, endorsed the course of the Governor and Gen. Gregg and condemned that of Gen. McDowell. These resolutions, and some of the editorial articles of the *Miner* were republished in our columns.

We have received the *Miner* of January 18, which seems to take a different tack. In a long editorial, it abuses the Governor most soundly, and denounces him as a political trickster of the lowest type.—*San Francisco Alta*, Feb. 29th.

The "not long ago" time when the *MINER* was "laudatory of Governor McCormick" was before it belonged to us, and while it was owned and edited by the Governor himself. We never were in love with His Excellency, although before his action on the capital question, we had an idea that he would not sell his soul for place and power. We always had a high opinion of General Gregg, and believe that had it not been for the contaminating influence of the Governor, he would have been in command here to-day, and would have accomplished great good for the Territory, by ridding it of Apaches. Our ideas of Gen. McDowell, up to the time you speak of, were derived solely from Governor McCormick and his *MINER*, and we own up to, upon first taking the paper, firing a few random shots at him. You are awfully mistaken when you say the Legislature acted under the pressure of our attacks when it endorsed Gen. Gregg and Gov. McCormick. It was the "local influences" you speak of that fired their hearts and caused them to pitch into General McDowell. The friends of the *MINER*, in the Legislature, opposed the resolutions.

NEW MEXICO.—The Albuquerque *Semio-weekly Review*, Ezekiah Johnson's new paper, furnishes us with the following items:

Mr. Henry Carpenter, of La Tijera, informs us that, a few weeks ago, he discovered a mine of excellent coal in Carnal cañon, on the route of the railroad to this place.

The engineers estimate that the construction of the Railroad from Fort Wallace, beyond Arkansas river, to this place—464 miles—will cost \$29,630,000, and hence to Fort Craig—100 miles—\$5,000,000.

The first section of the ditch from the Pecos river to the Old and New Placer gold region is under contract, and work has commenced, with a determination of the company to complete the ditch as speedily as possible.

Files of the *New Mexican* and *Gazette* both published at Santa Fe, have been received. They contain little else besides quarrelsome articles about the merits and demerits of the Federal officials of the Territory, from which we judge that the New Mexican "outfit," like ours, are not all saints. In fact, to believe the *Gazette* one would think the Territorial Secretary, H. H. Heath, was a regular devil. The *New Mexican* defends him and sails into Governor Mitchell in a lively manner. The business prospects of the Territory were good, and the railroad is looked for soon.

TYSON'S WELLS STATION.—Mr. Peebles, of Wickenburg, has purchased Tyson's Wells Station, twenty miles this side of La Paz. Our townsman, George Roberts and his excellent wife, will go down and take charge of it, and we know that they will keep it in good style.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO,

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,



Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN,

WILLIAM DENNISON.

Prescott, Aug 10, 1867.

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand

JOHN RAIBLE,

PHILLIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with provisions of Excise Law, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments made in this district on the annual list of taxes for 1868, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott, each day, during business hours, from the twentieth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,

Assessor, District of Arizona.

Prescott, March 7, 1867.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

AND

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E. BLAIR,

R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1868.

Arizona Miner.

San Francisco Agency.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the *Arizona Miner* in San Francisco. Orders for the paper, or for the exchange of the paper, should be sent to his office, New Merchants' Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

San Bernardino Agency.—F. C. Suhr, news-dealer, is authorized to act as agent for the *Arizona Miner* at San Bernardino, California.

[From the New York Evening Post.] The Old Man's Dream.

By Mrs. L. L. Deming.

"Of what are you thinking to-night, Athlene?
Of what are you thinking to-night?
My hair is white, I know I am old
Yet, have I not jewels, have I not gold
For you, my beautiful queen,
Athlene?"

For what are you sighing to-night, Athlene?
For what are you sighing to-night?
A queen herself might be pleased to come
To dwell in such a magnificent home
As this I have given to thee,
Athlene!"

Why turn from my proffered caress, Athlene?
Why turn from my proffered caress?
You cannot expect a palmed old man
Could pet and caress as younger men can;
Yet I love you, my beautiful queen,
Athlene!"

I remember when you were a child, Athlene—
Years ago, when you were a child—
You said if Heaven should spare my life,
Some day you would be my beautiful wife.
I was younger, I know, Athlene,
Yet I never forget it, my queen.

This morning they gave you to me, Athlene,
This morning they gave you to me; [gone
Though the fervor and strength of my life is
I will love you forever my beautiful one,
And nothing shall part us,
Athlene.

You are strangely quiet, Athlene,
Have you no word for me?
Come nearer, my love, to the old man's side,
Let him gaze on the face of his lovely bride,
Athlene.

Now give me your hand, my wife,
—White as the fallen snow—
And cold as the ice on the frozen stream,
My God, do I wake from a life-long dream?
—You never have loved me,
Athlene!"

Oh, is it for this I have lived,
Breaking your heart at last,
Chilling your life with sorrow and tears;
Killing a love I have cherished for years,
Forgive me, forgive me,
Athlene.

It will not be long, Athlene,
For the sands of my life run low;
Only the fall of a withered oak,
Only a sigh from a heart, that broke—
The end, Athlene,
Of a weary dream.

A leaf from the shore of Time,
A wave from the sea of life;
Only, Athlene, my name to bear;
Only a widow's garb to wear—
I shall never be old up there,
Athlene.

There you will love me, my wife.
* * * * *

Softly, silently into the room
Shadows are creeping, Athlene;
The care and sorrow of life are o'er,
An angel waits at the open door:
The old man sleeps; he will gaze no more
On your beautiful face,
Athlene.

ADVERTISING.—The *Inside Track* says some good things in the following article which may be of practical value to some of our readers:

"An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies. A short advertisement four times is better than a very long one once. 'Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better.' A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address. Don't take down your sign in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year. If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name only once. Don't you fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger competing one. The big one can't eat it up. Small advertisements and plenty of them, is a good rule. We were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise. Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising. The easiest way in the world to accumulate a fortune is to advertise judiciously. A double column once a year is not so good as a square fifty-two times a year. A furious shower does not soak in so well as a steady rain. The highest praise Artemus Ward had for George Washington was that he 'never slept over.'"

HEALTH INSURANCE.—A thin cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a health insurance company and inquired: "Is the man in vat insures te people's helts?" The agent answered, "I attend to that business." "Vell, I want mine helts insured. Vot you sharge?" "Different prices," answered the agent; "from three to ten dollars a year, and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness." "Vell," said Myneher, "I want ten dollars vert." The agent inquired his state of health. "Vell, I ish sick all the time. I's shut out of bed two or tree hours a day, and doctor says he can't do nothing more good for me." "If that is the state of your health," returned the agent, "we cannot insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health." At this Myneher bristled up in great anger. "You must think I's a fool. Vot you tink, I come pay you the dollars for insaure my helts ven I vos voh?"

Low Rates.—The price of passage on the opposition line from San Francisco to New York, is \$50 for first cabin. Many persons are taking advantage of these low rates and are going East to visit the old folks at home.

The Omaha Pacific Railroad Company have notified the Government that they intend to construct a railroad from Denver to the main road, a distance of 102 miles, and have it completed in October next.

CAUSE OF KEROSENE LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—Kerosene accidents occur from two causes: first, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulterations. But a lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with the vapor even, and in no possible way can it explode, unless atmospheric air has somehow got mixed with the vapor. A lamp, therefore, full, or nearly full of the liquid, is safe; and also one full of pure, warm vapor, is safe. Explosions generally occur when the lamp is first lighted, without being filled, and also late in the evening when the fluid is nearly exhausted. The reason of this will readily be seen. In using imperfect or adulterated kerosene, the space above the line of oil is always filled with vapor, and so long as it is warm and rising freely, no air can reach it, and it is safe. At bedtime, when the family retire, the light is extinguished; the lamp cools, a portion of the vapor is condensed; this creates a partial vacuum in space, which is instantly filled with air. The mixture is now more or less explosive; and when, upon the next evening, the lamp is relighted without replenishing with oil, as is often done, an explosion is liable to take place. Late in the evening, when the oil is nearly consumed, and the space above filled with vapor, the lamp cannot explode so long as it remains at rest upon the table. But take it in hand, agitate it, carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled, air passes in, and the vapor becomes explosive. We hear much said about dangerous gases being formed in lamps, but this is an error. The whole hazard comes from air mixed with vapor.

But how can we be positively assured of safety in the use of kerosene? How can we know the character of the article offered us by dealers? If consumers are willing to be put to a little trouble, a simple experiment will determine the safety of the kerosene they purchase. Fill a pint bowl two-thirds full of boiling water, and into it put a common metallic thermometer. The temperature will run up to over 200deg. By gradually adding cold water, bring down the temperature of the water to 110deg, and then pour into the bowl a spoonful of the kerosene, and apply a lighted match. If it takes fire, the article should be rejected as dangerous; if not, it may be used with a confident feeling of its safety.—*Exchange.*

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his:

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO,

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A. BARNETT.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,
Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14.

"MAGNOLIA"

BREWERY AND SALOON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT- fully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

Artian Lodge No. 177,
F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.



La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells . . . 20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station . . . 27 miles.
From Desert Station to Granite Wash . . . 12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station . . . 10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's . . . 5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's . . . 12 miles.

Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

The Indians are peaceable on the route.
W. D. FENTER.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands, thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranchmen and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

F. C. SUHR,

San Bernardino, California,

... DEALER IN ...

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Books, Stationery, Albums, Newspapers, Novels, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Notions, etc.

MY STOCK, WHICH IS ENTIRELY new, comprises the greatest variety of Goods to be found south of San Francisco. Particular attention paid to orders from Arizona. Small packages, securely packed, sent to any part of the Territory through the U. S. Mails; larger ones, according to direction of purchaser. All orders, to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash. Greenbacks taken at 75 cents, in payment for goods. Money, in registered letters, at my risk.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds!

Garden and Flower Seeds of superior quality on hand, and constantly receiving.
Address, plainly, "F. C. SUHR, San Bernardino, Cal."

J. COLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.,
At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona.

John P. Osborn, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Lewis Rogers, John M. Rountree, and N. Beardslee, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (after the service upon you of this summons,) if served in this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, (\$866.00) being a balance due upon a certain promissory note for one thousand three hundred thirty-three and thirty-three one hundredths dollars, drawn, executed and delivered by the defendant Lewis Rogers, bearing date of October 20th, 1866, and payable on or before the first day of November, 1867, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from date until paid.

Also for the foreclosure of a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by the defendant, Lewis Rogers, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1866, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, to secure the payment of said note, with other notes, more particularly mentioned and set forth in the complaint, and to which reference is hereby made.

And, also, that the defendants, John M. Rountree and N. Beardslee, be barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption or other interest in the mortgaged premises accrued since the lien of plaintiff's mortgage.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, and for all costs and disbursements herein made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, in and for said county and Territory, this 27th day of January, [L. S.] A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona.

J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al.,
vs.
Jacob O'Brien, Plaintiff.

Order of Publication

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and ten dollars (\$610.00), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed and materials furnished in and for the erection and construction of a certain 20-stamp quartz mill situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder in and for said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

Given under my hand and the seal of [L. S.] the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

Legal Advertisements.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

W. F. Banning, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al.,
composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-three and 40-100 dollars (\$423 40-100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account for work done and labor performed as a miner and laborer in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

Also, work done in opening certain mines adjacent thereto, and belonging to said company, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mine."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the said described property, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for said county and Territory, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Stephen Z. Pierce, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al.,
composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred sixty-two and 15-100 dollars (\$662 15-100) balance due plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed and materials furnished in and for the erection and construction of a certain 20-stamp quartz mill situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill," and also other buildings therewith connected.

Also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

John Raible, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al.,
composing the Walnut Grove Gold Mining Company, of Arizona, Defendants.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, et al., Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred and eighty-two and 90-100 dollars (\$582 90-100), balance due Plaintiff upon an account of work done and labor performed as a mechanic in the erection and construction of a 20-stamp quartz mill, and other buildings connected therewith, situated on Turkey Creek, county and Territory aforesaid, and known as the "Bully Bueno Mill."

And, also, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien levied on the above described property, together with the lands upon which the same is erected, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for the said county and Territory, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.